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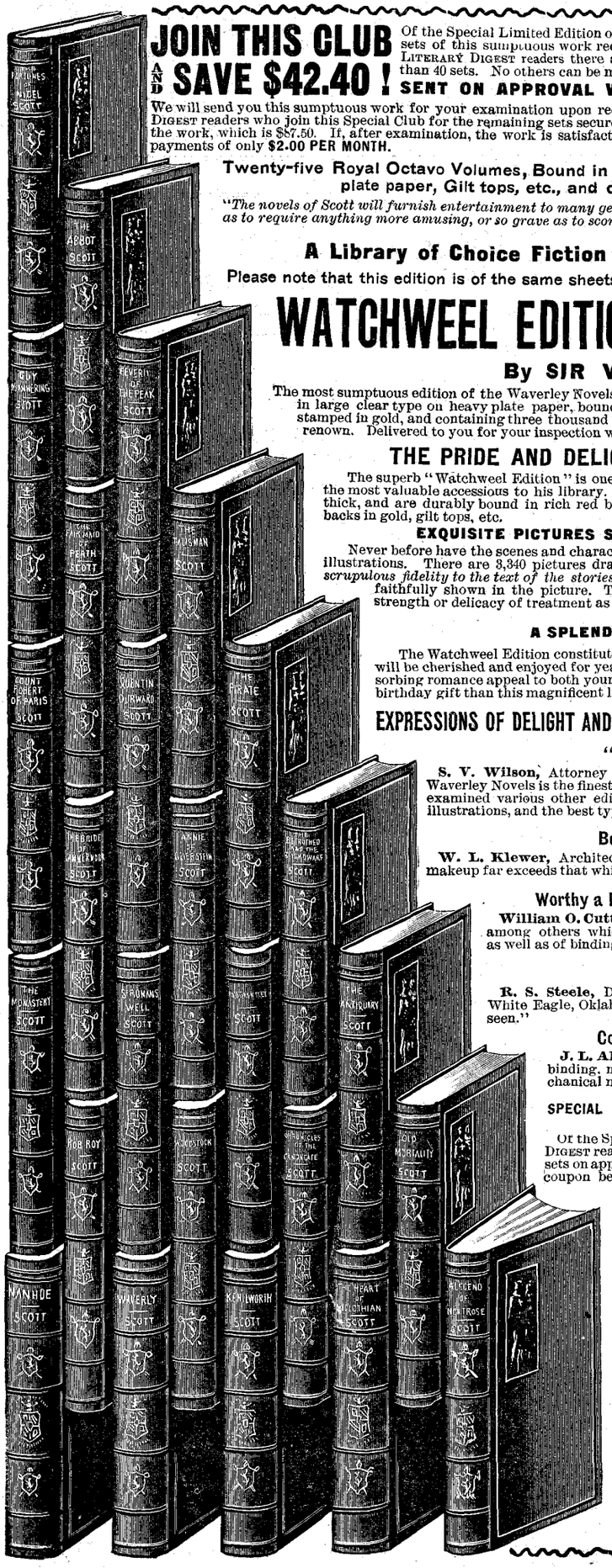

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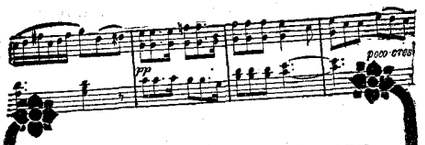
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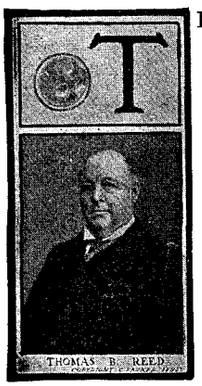

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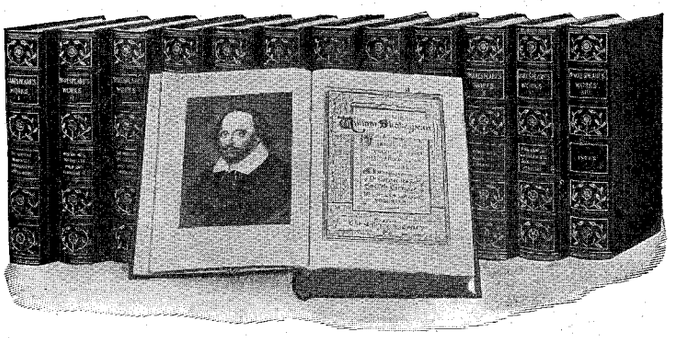

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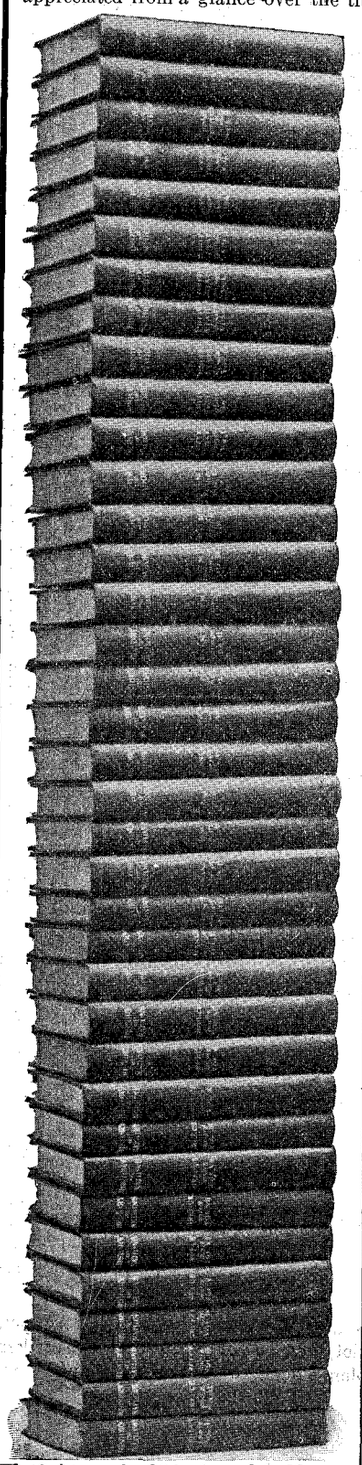

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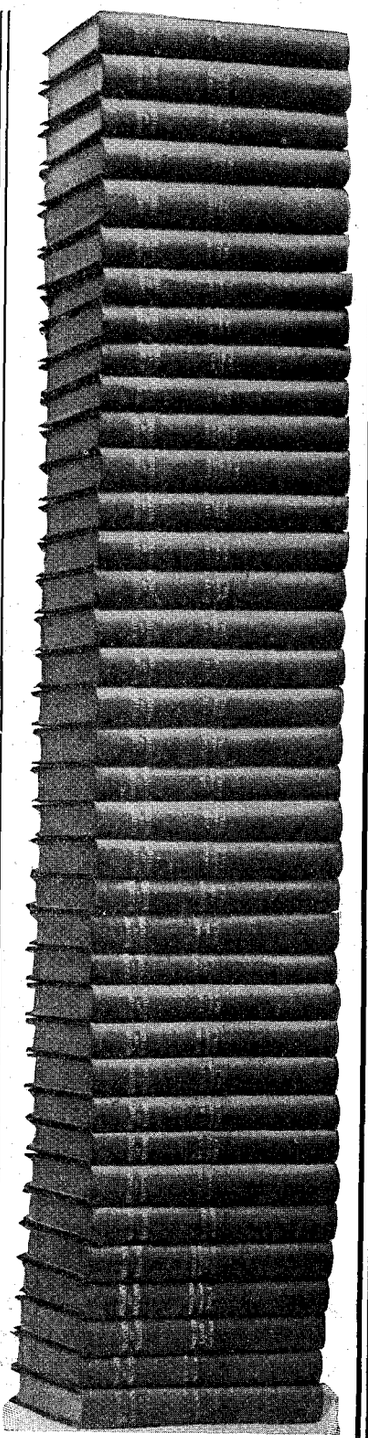

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXV., NO. 17 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 1902. WHOLE NUMBER, 653

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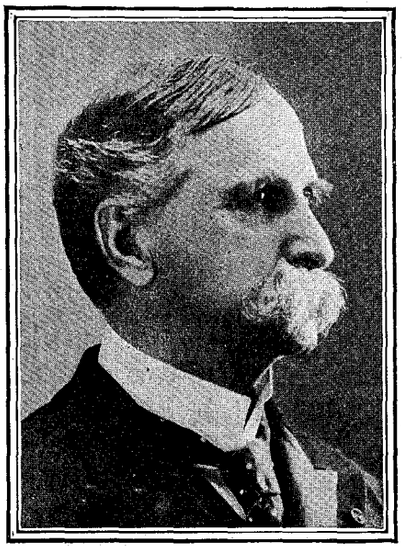
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TASK OF THE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.

SUCH an adjustment of the relations between capital and labor in the anthracite region as will prevent another such experience as this country has just passed through is demanded of the strike settlement commission by several journals. "The mental and physical suffering of the public," declares the New York *Evening Post*, "demands a removal of the conditions which led up to the strike," and the Baltimore *Sun* observes similarly that the public "will not be satisfied" with the "mere reestablishment of peace," but demands "ample protection" against such warfare in the future. Nor is this enough. "The law must provide for new conditions," urges the New York *Journal of Commerce*; "it must provide the obligation and the authority for protecting the people from the results of deadlocks between combinations of capitalists and combinations of workmen."



CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Recorder of the Commission.

The President is widely commended for his interference, but some think the precedent thus created a dangerous one. It was "an extra-constitutional, extra-legal, and extra-judicial expedient," declares the New York *Mail and Express*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

"The satisfaction that will be felt that war is to cease, that mining is to be resumed, should not blind thoughtful men to the fact that the price paid for coal is the confessed failure of Government; the palpable disappearance of law; amnesty and forgiveness, if not condonation or coronation, for organized resistance to law; and the recourse of the nation and the people to an extemporized substitute for the operation of constitutions and institutions which have been their bulwark and boast and were formerly the exponent of their power and the object of their pride."

No dissatisfaction is expressed with the make-up of the commission. Mr. Parker is editor of *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, which said in a recent issue that the miners' union "will never live up to any agreement with a coal-mining company" and therefore "we can not blame the presidents of the anthracite coal-carrying roads for refusing to have anything to do with the union, however much we may criticize the rather dictatorial attitude they have assumed at times." Mr. Watkins was, until recently, associated with the coal operators in the management of the Temple Coal and Iron Company. Mr. Clark, on the other hand, is grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, and a friend of organized labor. Bishop Spalding, General Wilson, and Judge Gray are not considered prejudiced in favor of either side. Below will be found some reflections on various interesting phases of the strike.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Mistakes of the Miners.—"The strikers had scarcely left the mines before they saw that they had not the monopoly of labor necessary for success. They proved, by resorting to brute force in the very earliest stages, that in their judgment their only recourse was to violence, abhorrent to justice and forbidden by law. Before employing it largely they attempted to conquer by deliberately devoting the mines to destruction; they tried to flood them. Even against that, however, the operators stood firm, and the pirate-like undertaking failed. Thereupon lawlessness grew into riot, and the evidence that the strikers saw their only hope in violence accumulated steadily until it reached the appalling volume which, in the nature of things, has been but partially recorded in the press.

"At the mines the battle was over the life of the law and the

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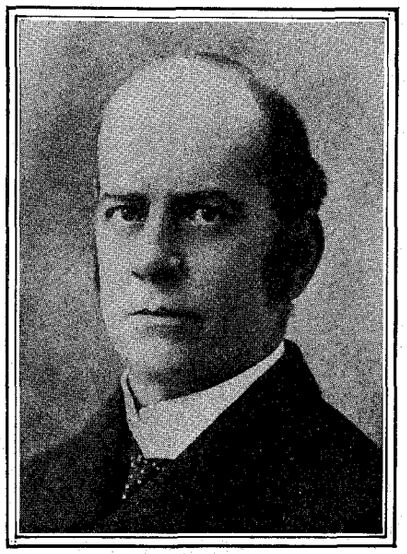
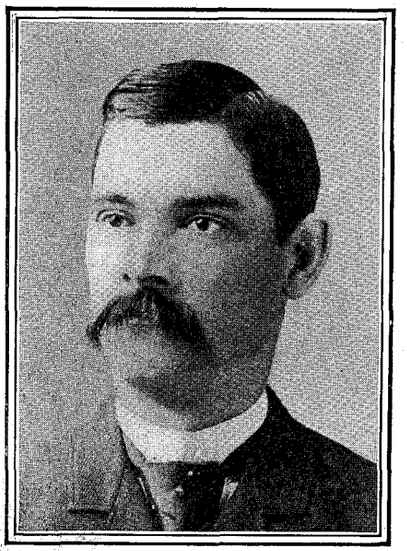


E. W. PARKER,
Chosen as "an expert mining engineer."

right of citizens to labor without obtaining a license from a trade union. For the resolute and faithful official there was the plain duty of suppressing lawlessness and defending the rights which it assailed. The lawlessness itself was proof that to suppress it would be to start the mining of coal. Yet Governor Stone, by his shameless refusal to permit military protection, and Governor Odell, by manifestation of sympathy with Mitchell and his purposes, did what they could to aid in the defeat of those upon whom the blows of lawlessness were falling. And behind them stood the President of the United States.

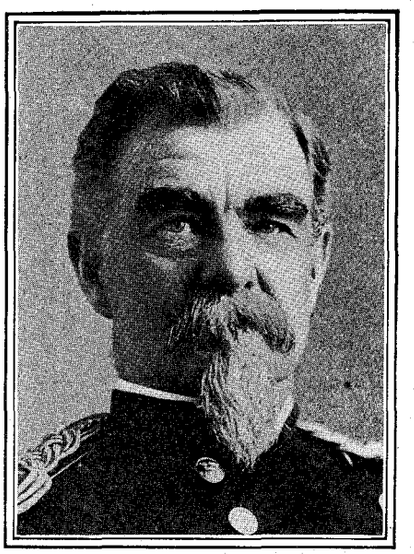
"If, therefore, Mitchell's warfare had won under this extraordinary official sanction, it is not too much to say that there would have been a complete disruption of confidence in the Government, and the majority of American citizens would have been at the mercy of an irresponsible, or even criminal despotism."—*The New York Sun.*



GRAND CHIEF E. E. CLARK,
Chosen "as a sociologist."

Mistakes of the Operators.—"The most loyal and ardent supporters of the operators for the past months could hardly assert that their case has been well conducted. From the beginning they were most unfortunate in their spokesman. President Baer's pious cant about the divine right of himself and his fellow presidents disgusted thousands of men who see in labor demagogs one of the greatest dangers this country has to confront. But more than this, it has seemed almost as if they had deliberately undertaken to make themselves ridiculous before the people by their public utterances. Their insistence that this strike was one which concerned them alone, and that the public had no right to an interest in it, was a doctrine which they advanced early in the conflict and clung to pertinaciously, until the growing danger of a coal famine and the rising tide of popular indignation made them adopt a different tone. So thoroughly, indeed, did they finally become convinced that the nation was a third party in the conflict, that by their own statements they were finally compelled to yield to it.

"No more cruel punishment could be inflicted upon the operators now than to reprint the long list of foolish prophecies and of utterly mistaken statements which have come from their lips during these last five months. Even their demand for more troops as the one thing necessary to end the strike was shown to be largely mistaken. Had the operators not made their appeal for a commission, and still more troops been sent in, it is altogether likely that the strikers could have held out for months to come, or at least could have kept the output of coal down to the minimum. All this is, of course, quite aside from the just and vital demand of the operators and of all reflective men that the right of a non-union man to work, and to work unharmed, be upheld at all hazards. Allowing for all the strong points on their side, it is none the less true that their whole case has been mismanaged in a way that might easily lead indignant stockholders to demand new men and a new policy in the future management of the coal roads."—*The New York Evening Post.*



BRIG.-GEN. JOHN M. WILSON,
"As an officer of the engineer corps."

A CHANGE MADE.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

Violence Condoned.—"As to the widespread countenance that has been tacitly given by a large body of conservatives to the intimidation and other lawlessness which has marked the history of the strike, that, it must be confessed, opens up very grave and perplexing considerations. It will be no small loss to the world if the simple and clean-cut doctrine which maintains that the right of every man to work must be protected at all hazards is to have its vitality sapped. That this is the tendency of such tolerance of intimidation as has been widely manifested throughout the country during the past few months can not be denied. That nothing of the kind would have happened a few years ago is equally true. But it would be idle simply to deplore or denounce such a change. The change has its roots in a change of conditions. Enormous public interests have come into the concentrated control of a few individuals, and with this concentration of power the public demands that there shall go a corresponding recognition of public responsibility. Fundamentally, it was the failure of the operators to recognize any such responsibility that was at the root of the indifferent or hostile attitude of the public. The miners, it was felt, confronted a combina-

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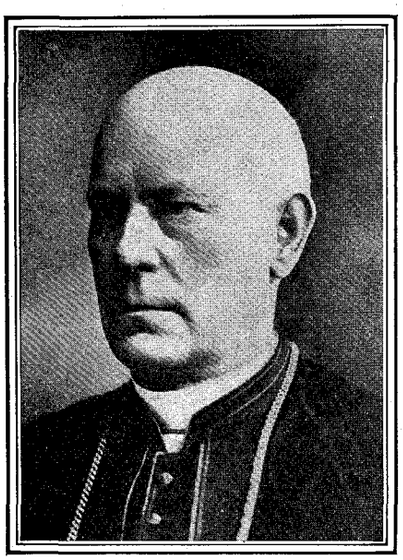
tion of a sort not dreamt of in former days, and they were therefore excused for resorting to means not permitted under laws and customs which were adequate to meeting the simpler conditions of those days. This is a dangerous thing to admit; but just such bending of the law is inevitable in a time when new and strange problems of vital significance confront the people in their daily life. It is to be hoped that the time will come when public sentiment, and the common sense of all concerned, will bring about either such legislation or such a general understanding as to the right mode of dealing with labor disputes as will do away with these dangerous deviations from the elementary principles of law and order. In the mean while, it will be necessary for all who are charged with the safeguarding of the interests of capital to remember that practical wisdom and largeness of mind are needful for the proper discharge of that duty; that obstinacy and arrogance are not essential to strength or real firmness; and that those who attempt to brush aside all the difficulties of to-day by an arbitrary application of the maxims of a different time run counter to the Scriptural warning not to put new wine into old bottles."—*The Baltimore News.*

Failure to Crush a Labor-Union.—"The most formidable attempt ever made in this country to crush labor-unionism has ended in defeat. This is the great distinguishing fact of what is to be the memorable coal strike of 1902; for while the operators still nominally refuse to recognize the mine workers' union, that union nevertheless is a party to the President's plan of arbitration and is so recognized by him. What the operators said they never would concede has been conceded, and hence, and hence only, does the strike draw rapidly to an end.

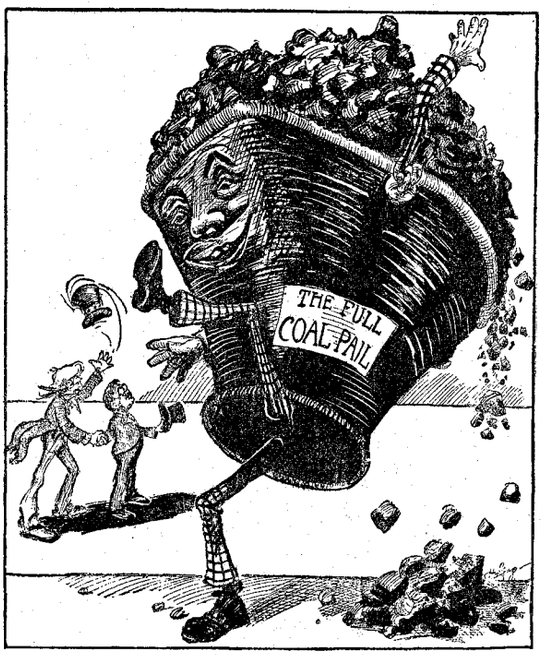
"It is fortunate on the whole that this is so. The aim of the immense capital enlisted on the side of the operators was audacious to the last degree. It could not possibly have obtained more than a temporary success without exposing the country to the dangers of social revolution. For in the presence of combining capital, in this case contrary to law, labor would have been provoked to carry the contest for its right to organize to the last extremity. From the grave consequences of so desperate a struggle as that inevitably would have been, the country, let us hope, has been spared by the yielding of the operators under the pressure of public opinion.



BISHOP JOHN L. SPALDING (ROM. CATH.),
Added to the Commission by the President.

"Capital must make up its mind to get along with unionized labor. Such labor is here to stay, and the law is more likely to compel the unionization of labor than it is to outlaw the labor-union. The sooner this fact is recognized, the sooner will the country be placed on the way toward attaining a permanent industrial peace."—*The Springfield Republican.*

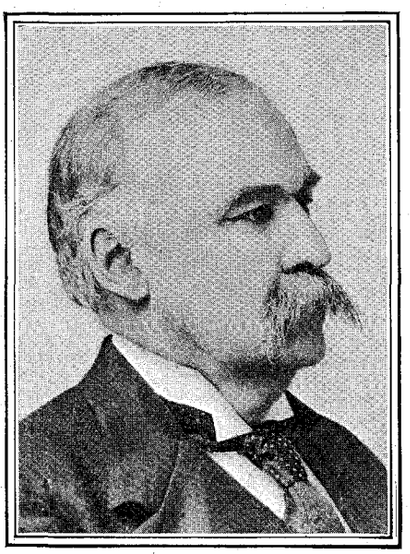
A RECENT poem appeals to God to save the country from "the drifting wintriness of doubt that chills the twilight of a wearied age." Now just see what else the coal strike is responsible for.—*The Atlanta Journal.*



AT LAST!
—*The Philadelphia Press.*

JOHN MITCHELL AS A LABOR LEADER.

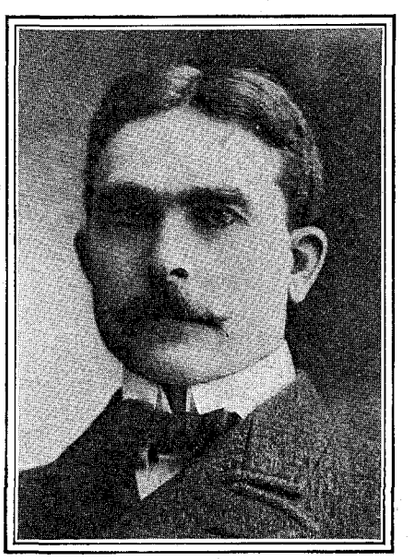
"I AM now grasping the hands of two great Presidents," Speaker Henderson is reported to have said a few days ago, as he shook hands simultaneously with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Mitchell upon entering the President's temporary home in Washington; and most of the newspapers agree with the Speaker's estimate, except the New York *Sun*, which intimates that Mr. Henderson is becoming demented. John Mitchell has led two great strikes to conclusions accepted by the strikers, which is more than any other labor leader in the United States has ever done. There is no certainty that the finding of the strike commission will be favorable to the demands of the men, but some papers argue that the precedent of settlement by arbitration will prove as valuable to labor, in the long run, as a present rise in wages. Mr. Mitchell's force has been scattered over a large area, and made up of many nationalities, but they have been kept under efficient control for more than five months.



HON. GEORGE GRAY,
"As a judge of a United States Court."

The Philadelphia *North American* says:

"To the President



THOMAS H. WATKINS,
Acquainted with mining and selling of coal."

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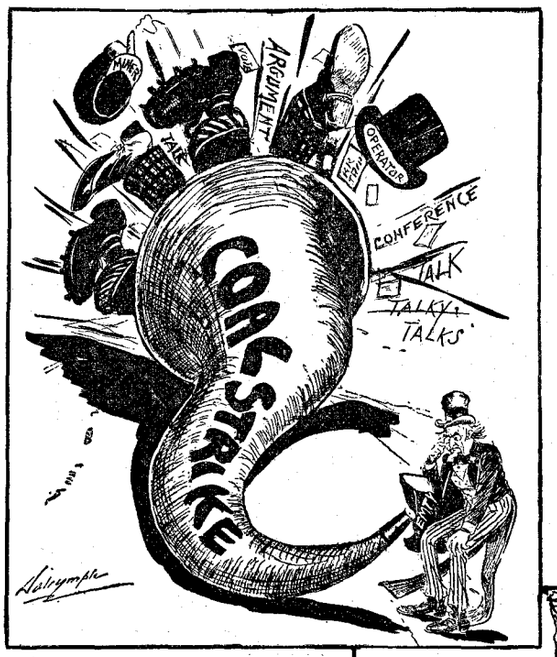

"I'M GETTING CROSS-EYED WATCHING TO SEE WHICH IS COMING OUT THIS END."
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

of the United States and the President of the United Mine Workers of America a joyful people awards the victors' crowns of laurel. Under their leadership two great triumphs have been won. The strike is virtually ended, mining will be resumed, fear of a fuel famine accompanied by great suffering and social upheaval is banished, and public attention may be turned to consideration of the broader meaning of the contest and its results.

"President Mitchell conducted the longer and in some respects the harder campaign, and it must be conceded even by his antagonists that the forces of organized labor owe what they have gained to his foresight, prudence, patience, and unwavering fidelity to their cause. The qualities of leadership shown by Mitchell have won for him the admiration of unprejudiced men, and his sincerity commands the respect of those who are inclined to class all strike managers as 'agitators' and deluders of the workingman.

"By the moderation of his demands Mitchell avoided the danger of prejudicing the public against the union at the start, and when he offered to submit everything to arbitration, assuming the attitude of one who seeks only a fair hearing and delivers no ultimatum, he placed the miners in an impregnable position from which only their own folly could dislodge them. It is proof of masterly generalship that Mitchell held the main body of his army in that position for more than five months, and never permitted it to be enticed into pitched battle on ground cunningly selected by his adversaries.

"Mitchell and his steadfast lieutenants have won recognition of the right of labor to organize for protection and to present its grievances and demands, through representatives chosen by itself in its own way, to organized capital. They have forced confederated capital to treat with labor as a body instead of dealing with the individual laborer; to arrange terms of cooperation with an equal instead of flinging what scraps it pleases to helpless dependents; that a day's wage should be a just share of joint product not a dole of charity, a begrudged bit of a coal baron's bounty, to be scrambled for by starveling menials."

CALL OFF THE OTHER BEAR AND I'LL LET THIS ONE GO.
—*The Denver Post.*

Dignity, patience, self-restraint, and wisdom are attributed to Mr. Mitchell by the Boston *Journal* in the following paragraphs:

"The most the coal operators can say of Mr. Mitchell is that he is an 'outsider,' an 'interloper,' a 'resident of Indiana.' They can not refute the statement that he is a sober man and an executive officer of remarkable ability, who carries himself with dignity all the time and who has made the extraordinary record of keeping all but a comparative few of his tens of thousands of fellow-unionists from trespassing during all the months the strike has already lasted.

"The patience, self-restraint, and wisdom he exhibited at the White House conference contrasted markedly with the intemperate speech and haughty manner of some of the gentlemen on the other side. He met the President face to face, and wisely, not in a condescending or supercilious or pray-be-quick-about-it manner; and the Washington correspondents reported that he pleased the President and impressed him deeply. The operators and their partizans have tried hard to plant the idea that Mitchell is another Debs, but they have merely succeeded in proving themselves strong in defamation as well as in arrogance."

Mr. Mitchell proposed arbitration five months ago; the operators finally accepted it. That is the way the Baltimore *American* puts it:

"In the beginning Mr. Mitchell proposed arbitration as a means of adjusting differences. The operators stupidly refused the proposal, and found themselves against the stone wall of the strike. For months, even up to October 3, they poitively declined to arbitrate. Mr. Mitchell took advantage of every opportunity to renew his proposal, the operators each time rejecting it. Finally, when every other means had been exhausted, when they had tried and found themselves unable to even crack the strike, to

SOFT COAL: "Shake, neighbor, I'm one of you."
HARD COAL: "Ah, there, Morgan; take this rude fellah out and throw him back into the $4 class, where he belongs!" —*The Chicago News.*

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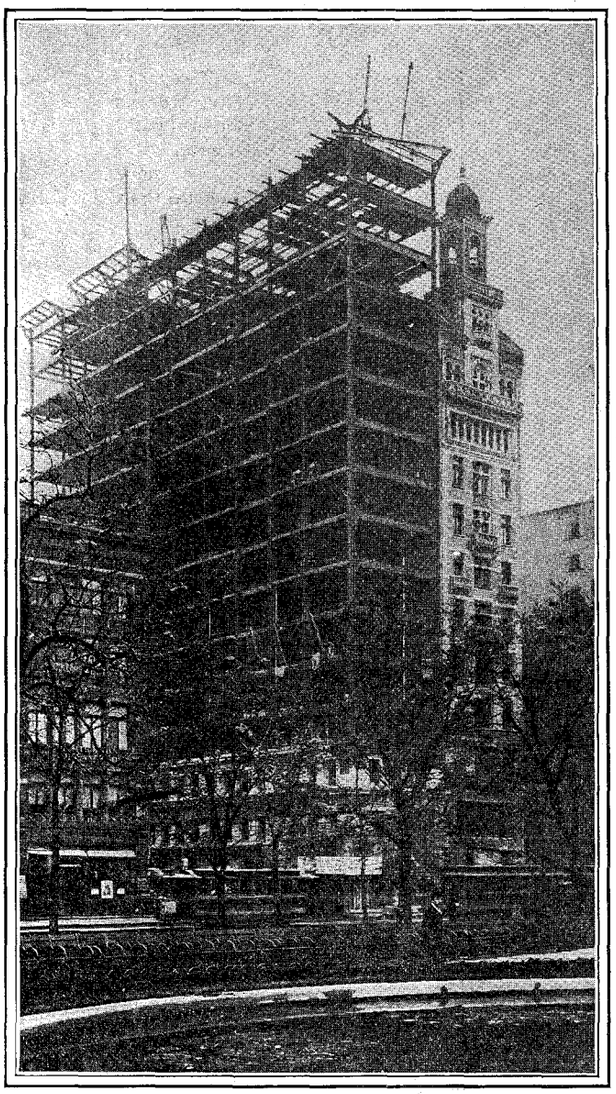
say nothing of breaking it, the operators surrendered and consented to arbitrate.

"Does not their action, after their almost unparalleled stubbornness, carry with it a lesson? Has not that same stubbornness demonstrated the occasional imbecility of capital in gigantic combinations? Has it not been proved to capital that where right is on the side of labor, that right will prevail? Does anybody doubt that capital could have been beaten as it has been had it not been wrong in the first instance, and wrong in its refusal to meet labor honestly and deal squarely before a board of arbitration? May we not safely conclude that in consequence of this herculean struggle capital has learned much of the spirit and the staying powers of labor; that hereafter it will be more ready to meet and treat with the men who create it; that an enormous impetus has been given the cause of amicable adjustment of labor troubles, and that there will never again be another great strike?"

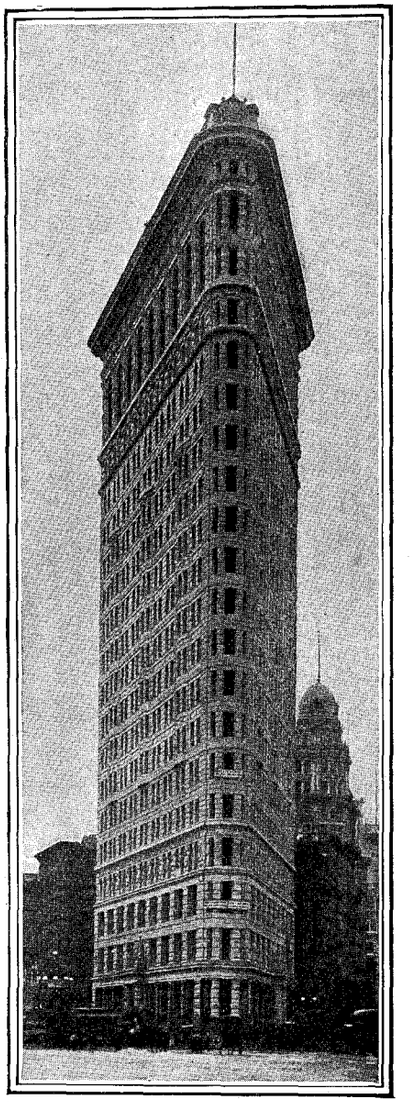
LIMIT TO NEW YORK SKYSCRAPERS.

SO many "skyscrapers" have been erected or are in process of erection in Manhattan that not a few people have been led to believe that New York City is entering upon a great era of rebuilding, from which it will emerge radically changed in appearance. Some rather astonishing ideas of what the new city will look like have been entertained by imaginative minds. Broadway, for example, is to be fringed with twenty-five-story structures for miles, and, on the southern half of the island, the four- and five-story building is to become extinct. People who are regaling their fancy with such pictures are reminded in *The Atlantic Monthly* by Mr. Burton J. Hendrick, an editor whose office is right in the thick of the New York skyscraper district, and who evidently speaks from experience as well as professional knowledge, that some space will have to be left between these monster structures for light and air. If some of the builders of big buildings had thought of that point sooner, it would have been money in their pockets. Says Mr. Hendrick:



A NEW SKYSCRAPER ENCROACHING UPON THE LIGHT AND AIR OF AN OLD ONE.

On Union Square, New York City.



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THE "FLATIRON" BUILDING IN NEW YORK.

Bounded by three streets, its supply of light and air is secure.

"The American Surety Company, for example, had erected a twenty-story building at the southeast corner of Pine Street and Broadway, splendidly lighted on all four sides, before it occurred to the directors that their light on the south and east might be cut off at any time by the erection of another large skyscraper. The result is that they have been obliged to lease this property themselves for a long period in order to control its development. When the Atlantic Insurance Company built its twenty-story structure at the southwest corner of Wall and William streets, it was suggested that the Bank of the State of New York property, at the northeast corner of William and Exchange Place, be included in the site. The latter property indeed was offered for $600,000, but the offer was rejected. The Atlantic Building was hardly up, however, when the Bank of the State of New York filed plans for an immense structure of its own, the site of which included the plot rejected by the insurance company. The erection of this skyscraper would have cut off the southerly light of the Atlantic Building, and the company was therefore only too glad to purchase the property, paying, however, $1,000,000 for it, or $400,000 more than the offer of a year before. This $400,000 represented the penalty paid for its failure to exercise ordinarily foresight in protecting its building. There have been plenty of similar instances in the last twelve months, details of which need not be given here. The important point is that now one of the ordinary precautions of skyscraper construction is the acquisition of property adjoining the site whose immediate improvement is aimed at, merely for the purpose of possessing the precious sunlight which the courts have decided is unalienably its own.

"The bearing of all this upon development of the modern city

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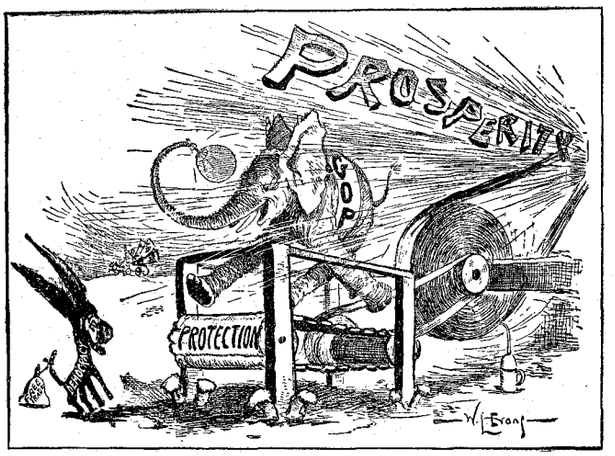
is plain. It means, in the first place, that the sites available for large office buildings are limited in number; and, in the second, that their erection necessarily implies that a considerable amount of adjoining property can not be extensively built upon."

WHO WILL WIN IN THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS?

USUALLY, about this time, each of the great parties is in a happy frame of mind over the certain victory visible just ahead, and the papers are rendered picturesque by the most contrary and irreconcilable mathematical demonstrations. This year is rendered notable, however, by a dearth of this sort of thing, and, indeed, by a seeming apathy in regard to the result.

A humorous element has been injected into this otherwise dull campaign by sober declarations from politicians on both sides that perhaps it would be better to let the other side win, just to



THE ELEPHANT: "What's the matter? Does the noise disturb you?"
—*The Cleveland Leader.*

show the people its incompetence. And other politicians reply, with equal gravity, that perhaps it would be better after all to carry the election, as the people already know how incompetent the other fellows are.

The Republicans now have a majority of forty-five in the House, and Joseph H. Manley (Rep.), of Maine, reckons that in this election the majority will be cut down to thirty-eight. Even this estimate is considered "probably too high" by the Republican St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which thinks that twenty or thirty "will very likely be nearer the mark." The next House will have twenty-nine members more than the present one, and the uncertainties of the new congressional districts tend to confuse the prophets. The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), however, sees a resemblance between the political conditions this year and the conditions in 1892, and believes that "the Republicans are badly scared, and have a right to be." The Republican skies are "black with terror-impelling clouds," and "they recognize the signs of a cyclone"; the party is "disrupted over trusts and tariff revision and the personal ambitions of leaders," while the Democrats are "acting together in perfect harmony." *The Constitution* proceeds:

"Those who have watched the course of the campaign have been impressed with the general air of hopelessness that sounds in Republican claims and compels an unwonted apathy among the Republican voters all over the country. It seems forewritten that the people want a new deal—a Democratic revival and revelation of the records made by the Republican party since the advent of McKinley in 1897."

An independent estimate may be seen in the following paragraph from the Philadelphia *Record:*

"There are some indications of the drift of events which can not be mistaken. The first of these is the result of the elections in Oregon, Vermont, and Maine. In each of these States solid Republican delegations were chosen by large majorities, and while the Republicans gained no seats they lost none and obtained a larger vote and majorities than in the last off-year elections. Other favorable indications are the lack of division among the Republicans and the absence of any signs of drift toward the Democratic party. Judging from general indications and that indefinable but easily perceived atmosphere which always pervades the last few weeks of a campaign, the conclusion is authorized that a Republican majority in the next House of Representatives is reasonably certain."

FINANCIAL LOSS BY CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

AMERICAN intervention in the island of Cuba was almost equivalent to a cash asset to the Cubans. This is the opinion of *La Lucha* (Havana). It states that at the beginning of the American intervention there was an extraordinary increase in the value of real estate, but now that the intervention has come to an end the value of real estate has fallen and the interest on money has risen. What caused this rise and fall in the value of real estate? *La Lucha* endeavors to explain:

"Because it was believed that thereafter the political and even the economic destinies of Cuba and the United States would be indissolubly joined together; because it was believed that we would secure the Northern market forever; because, for the moment, a guaranty was seen in the intervention promising that we would experience no convulsions in passing from the régime of dependence to that of independence.

"Capitalists were overjoyed and the proprietor of any small house or farm anticipated the receipt of several thousand dollars for his estates.

"But reaction came on apace, while the idea was spreading that our relations with the Americans would not be so close, that it was not so easy to obtain that market, that the intervention would come to an end. The value of real estate went sensibly down and the interest on money rose, and to-day it is difficult in Havana to find tenants for houses that exceed $85 and $100 per month.

"This positive influence exercised by the Americans in our economic situation and in our stock market is proven every day. Is there no hope of attaining commercial reciprocity with the North? Then depression comes; all stock goes down; there is no business, no transactions; the stagnation is complete. Hope arises, that hope that encourages the dying, that strengthens the prostrate, that makes the shipwrecked marines clutch the plank. Then, suddenly, as if by art or magic our market rallies and all stock has a tendency to rise."

The same paper finds the same causes operating in the same way in the Isle of Pines. It says:

"See what is now occurring with lands in the Isle of Pines. Not long ago they were quoted at a low price and large estates could be purchased for a few thousands, yet the statement that the Americans propose to discuss whether the island belongs to Cuba or to the United States according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris has sufficed to produce a rise in the value of lands in that picturesque isle. The very eventuality that the point may be decided in behalf of the United States has sufficed to produce that effect. That is, that the eventuality that the Isle of Pines be acknowledged as an American possession determines, beforehand, a rise in the price of its lands. And the eventuality that it continue as Cuban produces a fall in that price.

"The immense and formidable economic power of the United States that troubles European countries so much may carry us to poverty or to opulence according to its favorable or adverse mood. We are part of the political and economic gearing of the American Union. Let us pray to be spared from being crushed by the enormous wheels of the colossal engine."

A Tobacco Paper on Cigarette-Smoking.—Within almost two months two prominent trade journals have spoken against the interests which they represent. *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* first denounced the "average saloon," and

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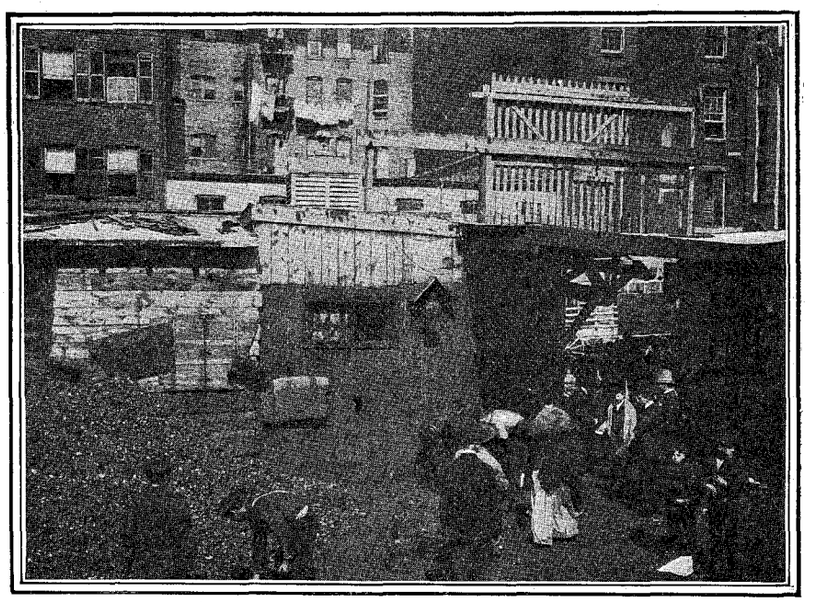
now *The Southern Tobacconist*, of Richmond, Va., speaks against excessive smoking by minors. It says:

"Mr. Saunders, nineteen years old, a minor, and local editor of the Elizabeth City *Tarheel*, tests by appeal to North Carolina's supreme court his right to make and smoke cigarettes. The Winston *Journal* praises his precocity and spunk, and lauds the young man as up to the times, etc. If the editor is like some other inveterate cigarette smokers, he may not live to see the suit ended or reach his majority; that depends on constitution, inheritance, etc. On the other hand, there are business men of biggest brain in railroad presidents and great factory managements, etc., who prohibit cigarette-smoking in old or young, based on the fact that cigarette smokers are far less useful and reliable morally and physically than non-users.

"We must accept this practical result as a fact. The law says in most States: Let a man be a man before he can judge for himself whether to poison himself with excess or not. Where is there a parent that advises a son to smoke for his health or for his business good? We are opposed to the youthful smoker, who never knows what excess is or harm till bad health comes."

COAL-MINING BY THE GOVERNMENT.

IT is a notable fact that when the distress due to the coal famine was at its height, and all sorts of remedies were given a hearing, only two daily newspapers in the country (so far as our observation extended) declared themselves in favor of government ownership and operation of the anthracite mines—The New York Socialist *Daily People* and the New York Democratic *American and Journal*. The New York Democratic state convention put a plank in its platform declaring that "we advocate the national ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines," but the party press has repudiated it, and Mr. Coler, the candidate for governor, said in his speech of acceptance that "state regulation and control of corporations of its own creation should, whenever possible, be preferred to the concentration of such power in the hands of the federal Government." Judging from the expressions of the press, the country is a long way from public ownership of such industries as the business of mining hard coal.



SELLING COAL TO THE POOR IN NEW YORK CITY AT FIFTEEN CENTS A PAIL.

The proposition in the New York State Democratic platform seems "unfortunate and iniquitous" to the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which adds that "it has no friend among sane and patriotic men, and it deserves to have none." It "is a Socialistic proposition," says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) refers to it as a wild doctrine that "a sensible ape would reject, and a lawyer's office-boy riddle in half a minute." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) deems the proposition "sheer demagogy," and thinks it merely a "stupid bid for votes." "The situation in the anthracite region has been very exasperating," remarks the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.), "but there is no more reason for appealing to Socialism for a remedy than there is for advocating the crowning and anointing of a czar at Washington." The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks with quiet satire:

"Much cheaper and simpler for the people than government ownership and operation of the coal-mines would be the requirement by a federal statute that the price of anthracite coal shall hereafter be ten dollars a ton, of which five dollars shall go to the miner and the other five to the mine operator. Both parties to the present strike would be entirely satisfied with such an arrangement, and it would also have the merit of being fully as defensible, as a constitutional measure, as the federal ownership of the mines, which this noted opponent of an income tax [David B. Hill] now advocates."

In the solidly Democratic South the government ownership idea collides with the doctrine of state rights. Mr. Coler's words, quoted above, express the Southern sentiment pretty well. Says the Nashville *American* (Dem.): "The rights of the States have been materially encroached upon within the last forty years. But here we have the Democracy of a great State declaring for a policy which, logically followed out, means the most radical departure from Democratic principles yet proposed." "The whole thing seems to us to be absurd and utterly impracticable," declares the Richmond *Times* (Dem.), and the Chattanooga *Times* (Dem.) thinks that this, with every other phase of Socialistic doctrine, "is losing whatever influence it once had in this country." The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) believes that the demand for government ownership should be discouraged "on every public ground," but the Charlotte *Observer* (Dem.) treats the whole matter lightly, as "the demand was of course put in the platform merely to catch the laboring vote, and not because Mr. Hill or any of the leaders considered it seriously."

Some of the Republican papers imagine that Mr. Hill hopes to capture the Presidential nomination by rivaling Messrs. Bryan and Johnson as a radical. So thinks the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.). The Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) remarks:

"We may expect to see this demand for government ownership of the coal-mines repeated in many Democratic conventions. It will not be strange if it should gain impetus enough to become the dominating plank in the national Democratic platform. Then we shall have latter-day Democracy reduced to its logical elements and presented in its naked frankness of state socialism. That will put an end to present hopes of Democratic harmony and exact a reorganization of parties even more extensive than that which followed the nomination of Bryan in 1896."

A coal-region view may be seen in the following comment by the Scranton *Tribune* (Rep.):

"Just imagine our coal-mines being run by the Government either of Harrisburg or Washington. In addition to the eight-hour day and two months' leave with pay each year, Saturday half-holidays, and uniforms, if any group of miners wanted more pay a demand and a strike would bring it, under penalty of the party in power losing the labor vote; and there would be milk and honey in the coal-fields—until:

"The general public got sick of such unbusiness-like business and came down hard on it, and then all this nonsense would be done away with. For while it is true that Uncle Sam is a gener-

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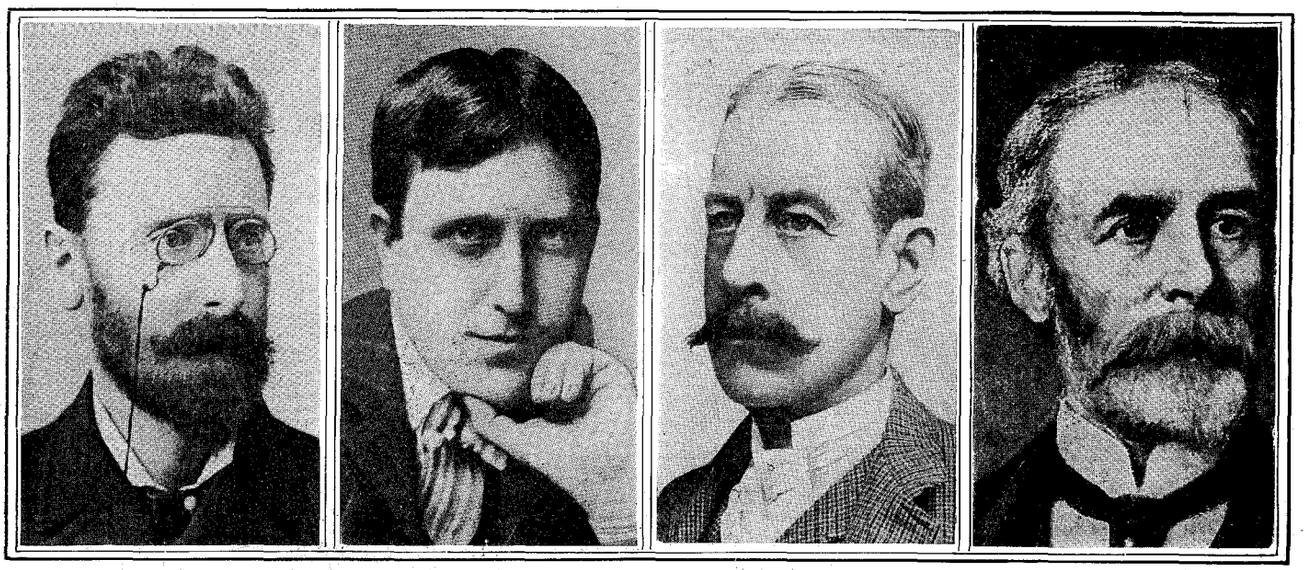

JOSEPH PULITZER, *The World.* | WILLIAM R. HEARST, *The American.* | JAMES GORDON BENNETT, *The Herald.* | WHITELAW REID, *The Tribune.*

EDITORS OF NEW YORK MORNING NEWSPAPERS—I.

ous employer, it is also true that he has a keen eye and a long arm for the man who steps on his corns or crowds him to the wall."

The New York *American and Journal* (Dem.), which favors government ownership, says:

"'Would you,' demands a trust organ, indifferent to the ills we have under private monopoly, but in a fearful state of mind about imaginary ills under government ownership of the coal mines, 'would you like Boss Quay to be in control of the anthracite supply, and consequently of the votes of 145,000 miners?'

"No. But government ownership of mines would not necessarily mean boss control, any more than government ownership of the post-office means boss control of the employees of the postal service. Let the Government become the proprietor of the coal-mines, and the necessity for the extension to the mine workers of the strictest civil-service merit rules would be obvious to all.

"Yet Boss Quay and the spoils system would be far better than Boss Baer and private monopoly. Not even a political pirate like Pennsylvania's master would dare to hold out against public need and public opinion as the coal trust has done. The worst of political bosses is a safer ruler than a monopolist by divine right, for no political boss is free from fear of an outraged people at the ballot-box.

"So, if there had to be so restricted a choice, everybody of sense would assuredly prefer Quay and coal to Baer and no coal."

A WALL-STREET WARNING AGAINST SOME WALL-STREET METHODS.

NO book has yet appeared telling a sure way to win in "playing the stock market," and the sure rule for avoiding loss (by avoiding "the Street") seems to be pretty largely disregarded; but *The Wall Street Journal* makes an effort to save the money of some of its readers by selecting two Wall-Street practises and sounding a warning against them. One of these is the sale of shares at such bargain prices as five, ten, or fifteen cents apiece; the other is the sale of sure and certain predictions of price movements. It says:

"Now, no sensible man supposes for a moment that first-class business enterprises need promotion on the basis of half-page or page advertisements offering stock at a few cents a share. To any one of experience it must be obvious that the chance of making money by buying 'shares' so advertised is infinitesimal. Furthermore, it is, if possible, even more absurd to suppose that the secrets of the market are at the command of advertising 'tipsters' who offer their 'information' for a few dollars a week. A little thought should convince any one of ordinary intelligence that no one who really had valuable information would be obliged to peddle it in this fashion.

"And yet so strong is the popular supposition that Wall Street is absolutely paved with gold that almost any kind of 'cheap jack' plan in accordance with that theory will suffice to extract from pockets of the public money that in almost all cases has been very hardly earned and saved with difficulty.

"We do not suppose that the readers of *The Wall Street Journal* as a whole need to be cautioned against such schemes as these. Yet, from inquiries we occasionally receive it is clear that there is reason to fear that many people are caught by baits only a little more artistic. We can not too strongly advise against parting with one cent of money in these days for any but securities either tried or proven, or clearly possessing actual merit. There has been no time in years when it is so necessary to know values as at present.

"Wall Street offers many opportunities to those who know values and possess some capital. But until people learn that some stocks are cheap at $200 per share and others dear at 2 cents per share, and until people learn that those who really know something about the market do not need to peddle their information for a living, it is to be feared that much money will continue to be lost both in and out of Wall Street."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ON the contrary, the people seem to be drifting in the direction of unsocialism.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

SECRETARY SHAW says the law gives him discretion; he ought to use some.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

AFTER the coal strike is settled what a reunion of old settlers will be possible!—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

BY repealing the duty of 67 cents a ton on anthracite coal, we could doubtless force the price down from $18 to $6 a ton.—*The Detroit News.*

EUROPE is beginning to think that the Monroe Doctrine means "You mind your business, and we'll mind yours."—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

GOVERNMENT will let contracts for pneumatic mail tubes. Here is a chance to sell your second-hand post-holes.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

FORT RILEY maneuvers were suspended on account of rain. Arrangements should be made to pull off the next great war in a coliseum.—*The Chicago News.*

WHY wouldn't it be a good idea to get all the "bad trusts" to step to the left, so that they could be punished without hurting the good ones?—*The Atlanta Journal.*

FIVE cities in Scotland have presented Mr. Carnegie with their freedom. Of course this includes his being free to give each of them a library.—*The Baltimore American.*

"THE shortage in the coal supply," growled a man who had just got in a few loads, "is becoming serious. It shows already in every ton you buy."—*The Indianapolis News.*

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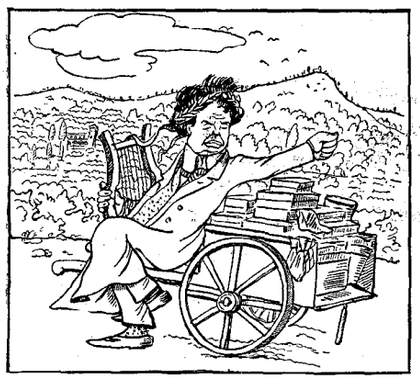
LETTERS AND ART.

TROUBLES OF AN ITALIAN COMPOSER IN AMERICA.

SIGNOR MASCAGNI, the famous Italian composer, is learning what Americans mean by "the strenuous life," and the chapter of accidents accompanying his first public appearances in this country is affording much amusement. His first difficulties arose from the fact that he brought with him a company of musicians from Italy, apparently in violation of the labor laws of the United States; and upon his arrival here the Musical Union refused to cooperate with him in furnishing the rest of the parts necessary to complete his orchestra. On the day preceding his first performance, declares the New York *Times*, "he received several threatening and warning letters in the morning's mail, saying that some members of his orchestra and chorus, influenced by the Musical Union, would betray him and throw false notes into the music." Later in the morning he found himself without a harpist, and "he told his managers that they must either produce a harpist or he would return to Italy." The harpist finally arrived, from Philadelphia. In the afternoon Mascagni had difficulty with the United States officials over the question of the violation of the labor laws, but, after some parleying, peremptory action was staved off. Later still, Nahan Franko's lawyer appeared on the scene and served notice of a suit for the services of Franko and his rejected musicians, who usually provide the music at the Metropolitan Opera House. In spite of every obstacle, however, the first-night performance was gone through as scheduled. "Few in the audience who saw the nervous gestures of Mascagni as he conducted that evening realized how nervous he was," remarks *The Times*. Two nights later, however, Mascagni was compelled to acknowledge defeat. Notwithstanding Herculean labors and a rehearsal so lengthy that it delayed a banquet in his honor until the viands were cold, "Iris" could not be presented on the appointed night, and the disappointed audience was compelled to return home. "Iris" was finally presented for the first time in Philadelphia on the evening of October 14, but the worries incident to its production were such that Mascagni felt unable to attend an elaborate banquet arranged in his honor by the Italians of Philadelphia. Several members of his orchestra, says the Philadelphia *North American*, were so incensed because of his non-attendance at this function that they consulted a firm of attorneys concerning the advisability of breaking their contracts.

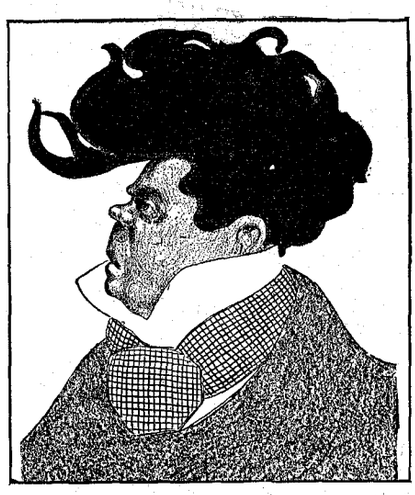


MASCAGNI: "I bid you farewell, ungrateful Pesaro, but I will yet take proud revenge upon you. With me goes not only my genius, but also a precious freight of cravats and boots!" [Mascagni was recently dismissed from the directorship of the Rossini Conservatory at Pesaro, Italy.]

—From *Guerin Meschino* (Milan).

"The first week of the Mascagni season," observes the New York *Tribune*, "has supplied more material for the gossipers of the newspapers than for critical discussion." The same paper continues:

"A large misconception of Signor Mascagni's artistic character on the part of his managers, who are inexperienced in the metropolitan opera field, and of operatic conditions in America on the part of the composer, seems to be responsible for the chaotic state of affairs which has prevailed ever since his coming. Evidently the trouble with the orchestra was the least of the embarrassments which have befallen the enterprise. It might have been avoided either by bringing a complete band from Europe, as was Signor Mascagni's original purpose, or hiring a band here. However, that question does not enter the problem now; in either case the orchestra would have probably stood where the present orchestra stands in respect of merit. It was a more serious matter that Signor Mascagni came to a strange country entirely ignorant of its artistic conditions, and fondly expected to place these new operas on the stage in four days. To have made such a consummation possible he should have placed his scores, prompt books, scenery plots, etc., in the hands of an experienced operatic institution at least three months ago. He should have found everything ready for the final dress rehearsal when he arrived. Instead he found nothing ready, and has been working twelve hours a day to produce the modest results which have been witnessed in the performances of 'Zanetto' and 'Cavalleria.' Had all the artistic forces been in readiness on his arrival, the production of 'Iris' and 'Ratcliff' would yet have been impossible for want of proper mounting of the scenery, which came from Italy without frames, as a matter of course, and was left in the packing-cases until a week ago."



A FRENCH CARICATURE OF MASCAGNI.

—From *L'Assiette de Beurre*.

The New York *Mail and Express* says:

"If Maestro Mascagni were to express his real impressions of America up to the present moment, we should hear some words without song that would be vigorous and unflattering. Italy shares the common fate of twentieth-century nations in having labor-unions, strikes, and riots. But in that land of art they make a difference between the artist and the artisan; the man with the violin is not hired as is the man with the hoe, and the 'cellist differs from the coal-miner, in that he is engaged or dismissed because he can play or he can not, and not because he has or has not a union card in his pocket. . . . . .

"The interpreters may well despair of explaining the situation to Signor Mascagni. He can write intermezzos, but he can not understand why the symmetry and artistic merit of a musical performance should be subordinated to rules which, at best, are purely industrial in purpose. He knows counterpoint, but he can not see the point of a system which places art at the mercy of a tyranny that classes exceptional talent with mediocrity, and causes a master to find his masters in a self-constituted band of directors.

"The only thing which might surprise Signor Mascagni more would be to learn that the majority of thinking people in this country agree with his ideas, yet continue to submit to the ridiculous mixture of music and economics from which he is suffering."

Mascagni's troubles began again when he returned to New York from Philadelphia. Upon announcing his intention of performing part of his musical setting for "The Eternal City" at his Sunday evening concert, October 19, he was politely informed that an injunction would probably be issued to prevent him from doing so! Messrs. Liebler & Co. own the American rights of this music, and they had so much difficulty in obtaining it (owing to a misunderstanding with Mascagni and a long delay in transit) that they are evidently disposed to insist rigidly upon the letter of their contract.

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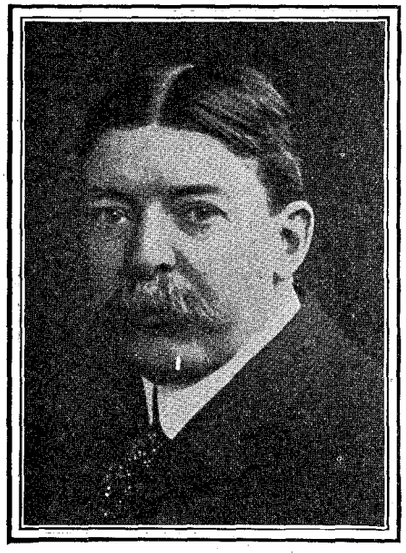
A NEW BOOK ON NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

VARIOUS attempts have been made to interpret the personality and literary genius of Nathaniel Hawthorne. His son, Julian Hawthorne, his daughter, Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, his son-in-law, George Parsons Lathrop, and Horatio Bridge, Samuel T. Pickard, and Dr. Moncure D. Conway have all made contributions to this subject. Prof. George E. Woodberry, of Columbia University, in his lately published work on Hawthorne (in the "American Men of Letters" Series), aims to bring together these different contributions, and to present therefrom a comprehensive estimate of Hawthorne both on his personal and his literary side. "This latest biography," declares a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly*, "has a distinction all its own, arising in part from the firm and incisive critical analysis, but yet more largely the result of a certain racy and indigenous sympathy between the moods and minds of men bred upon the same pine-hung, history-haunted shore."



GEORGE E. WOODBERRY,
Professor of Comparative Literature in Columbia University.
Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Professor Woodberry lays stress in this book on the peculiar "remoteness" of Hawthorne's life. As a boy he was shy and a recluse. At college, too, he was "reticent in speech and reserved in manner," and "averse to intimacy," tho during this period he entered into close friendship with two men who were destined profoundly to influence his career—Horatio Bridge, who entered the United States navy, and Franklin Pierce, afterward President of the United States. On leaving college, Hawthorne returned to his home in Salem, Mass., and there, occupying "a room on the second floor in the southwest sunshine under the eaves, looking out on the business of the wharf streets," he spent the next twelve years. "If ever I should have a biographer," he once wrote, "he ought to make great mention of this chamber in my memoirs." Says Professor Woodberry:

"The way of his life knew little variation from the beginning to the end. He lived in an intellectual solitude deepened by the fact that it was only an inner cell of an outward seclusion almost as complete, for the house had the habits of a hermitage. His mother, after nearly a score of years of widowhood, still maintained her separation even from her home world; she is said to have seen none of her husband's relatives and few of her own, and a visitor must have been a venturesome person. The custom of living apart spread through the household. . . . He had no visitors and made no friends; hardly twenty persons in the town, he thought, were aware of his existence; but he brought home hundreds of volumes from the Salem Atheneum, and knew the paths of the woods and pastures and the way along the beaches and rocky points, and he had the stuff of his fantasy with which to occupy himself when nature and books failed to satisfy him. At first there must have been great pleasure in being at home, for he had not really lived a home life since he was fifteen years old, and he was fond of home; and, too, in the young ambition to become a writer and in his efforts to achieve success, if not fame, in fiction, and in the first motions of his creative genius, there was enough to fill his mind, to provide him with active interest and occupation, and to abate the sense of loneliness in his daily circumstances; but as youth passed and manhood came, and yet fortune lagged with her gifts, this existence became insufficient for him—it grew burdensome as it showed barren, and depression set in upon him like a chill and obscure fog over the marshes where he walked. This, however, year dragging after year, was a slow process; and the kind of life he led, its gray and deadening monotone, sympathetic tho it was with his temperament, was seen by him better in retrospect than in its own time."

How "exclusive" Hawthorne was, in the profoundest sense of that term, we gather from many other incidents narrated by the biographer. At the time of the Civil War, "he stood aloof, unmoved in his superannuated conservatism." And while he wrote to his friend Bridge that he regretted that he was too old to shoulder a musket himself on behalf of the Northern cause, he added: "For my part I don't hope, nor indeed wish, to see the Union restored as it was. Amputation seems to me much the better plan, and all we ought to fight for is the liberty of selecting the point where our diseased members shall be lop't off." Of John Brown he could say: "I shall not pretend to be an admirer of old John Brown, any further than sympathy with Whittier's excellent ballad about him may go. . . . Any common-sensible man, looking at the matter unsentimentally, must have felt a certain intellectual satisfaction in seeing him hanged, if it were only in requital of his preposterous miscalculation of possibilities." Professor Woodberry intimates that Hawthorne's isolation weakened his power even in the field in which he is generally regarded as supreme, namely, in the interpretation of New-England life and feeling. In regard to "The Scarlet Letter," the writer says:

"There is no sympathy with human nature in the book; it is a fallen and ruined thing suffering just pains in its dying struggle. The romance is steeped in gloom. Is it too much to suggest that in ignoring prayer, the atonement of Christ, and the work of the Spirit in men's hearts, the better part of Puritanism has been left out, and the whole life of the soul distorted? Sin in the soul, the scarlet flower from the dark soil, we see; but, intent on that, has not the eye, and the heart, too, forgotten the large heavens that ensphere all—even this evil flower—and the infinite horizons that reach off to the eternal distance from every soul as from their center? This romance is the record of a prison-cell, unvisited by any ray of light save that earthly one which gives both prisoners to public ignominy; they are seen, but they do not see. These traits of the book, here only suggested, have kinship with the repelling aspects of Puritanism, both as it was and as Hawthorne inherited it in his blood and breeding; so, in its transcendent spirituality, and in that democracy which is the twin-brother of spirituality in all lands and cultures, by virtue of which Hawthorne here humiliates and strips the minister who is the type of the spiritual aristocrat in the community, there is the essence of New England; but, for all that, the romance is a partial story, an imperfect fragment of the old life, distorting not so much the Puritan ideal—which were a little matter—but the spiritual life itself. Its truth, intense, fascinating, terrible as it is, is a half-truth, and the darker half; it is the shadow of which the other half is light; it is the wrath of which the other half is love. A book from which light and love are absent may hold us by its truth to what is dark in life, but in the highest sense it is a false book. It is a chapter in the literature of moral despair, and is perhaps most tolerated as a condemnation of the creed which, through imperfect comprehension, it travesties."

Hawthorne is seen at his best, in the opinion of Professor Woodberry, in "The Marble Faun," a book written in 1859, "after his genius was matured, with his temperament fully ripened, his intellectual and moral and artistic nature consonant in its varied play, and at the height of his literary powers." We quote further:

"It is the fullest and most intimate expression of his temperament, of the man he had come to be, and takes the imprint of

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his soul with minute delicacy and truth. It is a meditation on sin, but so made gracious with beauty as to lose the deformity of its theme; and it suffers a metamorphosis into a thing of loveliness. To us it is in boyhood our dream of Italy, and in after years the best companion of memory; it is also a romance of nature and art, and of the mystery of evil, shot through with such sunshine gleams, with the presence of pure color and divine forms, as to seem like the creations of that old mythic Mediterranean world which, tho it held shapes of terror, was the most beautiful land that the imagination has ever known."

REVIVAL OF A "MORALITY PLAY."

LAST year Mr. Edward Poel, the director of the Elizabethan Stage Society of London, gave a performance of "Everyman," the most notable of the fifteenth-century English "morality plays." The production made quite a stir in fashionable London, and was repeated many times under the management of Mr. Ben Greet. "Everyman" has now been brought to this country by Mr. Charles Frohman, and is being presented in Mendelssohn Hall, New York. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following account of the production:

MISS EDITH WYNNE MATTHIESON,
Who plays the title-rôle of "Everyman.

"The play, as we call it, is a perfect allegory of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' order, and might well have had for its text, 'All is vanity.' The Deity, represented by Adonai, takes part as a voice in a high gallery, calling upon Dethe to go out into the world, where 'every man liveth after his own pleasure,' and summon him to give an account of his life. Dethe thereupon appears in fantastic guise bearing a drum, and, meeting Everyman, a youth in gay apparel and of careless, joyous mien, delivers his dread message. At first the youth passes it off as a jest, and when he becomes convinced of its seriousness endeavors to bribe Dethe to give him a respite. These efforts failing and left alone in his despair, Everyman tries to obtain companions, Felaship, Kynrede, Cosin, and finally Goodes (riches). But these, after protestations of affection, quickly desert him when they learn the nature of the journey he has been called upon to make. In his forsaken condition Everyman thinks upon Good-dedes, who, tho too feeble to move, advises him to summon Knolege. The latter gives him good counsel and induces him to make his peace with Confession. Starting on his journey he is accompanied by Beaute, Strengthe, Dyscretion, and Five-Wyttes, but these at the side of the grave desert him one by one. As he descends, Good-dedes, who alone remains, admonishes him that what he has passed through every man must suffer.

"This performance occupies a little more than an hour and a half without intermission, and the interest for those who are curious about antiquarian research is well sustained. In any other aspect it is absurd to consider it. Gruesome it is, no doubt, and there may be persons, surfeited with the entertainments of the day, who will seek in it novelty of sensation. But as a means of thrilling the nerves or as a production of art it is not worth consideration. Plays of the day can be found that better serve the first purpose, and for the second the book is superior. By some it is sure to be condemned as sacrilegious, and in a sense it is, the choice of the house and the method of presentation failing to obliterate the fact that the play, which is actually a religious service, is given for mercenary purposes. It is equally true, however, that the text of this and similar works, to say nothing of the Scriptures themselves, are sold for gain. In such matters, in any case, each person is a law to himself. It is sufficient to note, therefore, that in this case public sense of propriety is not grossly offended."

Mr. Winter, of *The Tribune*, terms the production "a dismal experiment" of "trite didacticism and ponderous dulness." *The Evening Post*, however, thinks that "if it does not fulfil all expectations, it inflicts no grievous disappointment." And *The Times* says:

"There is something utterly charming in the sad, vivid human spirit of the Middle Ages revealed in this little play. The essence of the story, 'How the High Father in Heaven sendeth Death to summon Every Creature,' is as fresh as sunset and the stars, and as surprisingly beautiful, when one is made to see it with seeing eyes."

Nothing of the modern theater is suggested by the presentation of this old "morality play," the platform upon which the characters speak their lines being intended to convey the impression of a church chancel. The title rôle is taken by a woman, Miss Edith Wynne Matthieson; but, in accordance with medieval custom, the identity of the players is not disclosed upon the program.

THE PESSIMISM OF DANISH NOVELISTS.

DANISH fiction, which used to be characterized by a spirit of optimism and humor akin to that which finds expression in so many of the novels of modern Germany, is now dominated by a feeling of pessimism. Madame R. de Rémusat, who calls attention to this fact in the *Revue* (Paris), thinks that the change must be attributed, in part at least, to the conquest of Schleswig-Holstein in 1864 by the Germans. Certain it is, she declares, that this dire event, the consequences of which have been compared to the disasters sustained by France in 1870, marks the turning-point in Danish literature. Formerly, it was cheerful. Now it has become so sad that "not a single novel recently published extols the joy of living." This pessimistic tendency, of which Carl Gjellerup and Schandorph are leading exponents, has been fed from two sources—from France and from Norway. Zola has found several disciples in Denmark, among whom is mentioned Andersen-Nexo. Madame de Rémusat sees in the writings of Herman Bang and of Laurids Bruun the influence of Bourget and Jules Lemaître; and we are told that "many young poets from the shores of the Sund imitate Baudelaire and Mallarmé." The Scandinavian writers are also much in vogue. Madame de Rémusat continues:

"Norwegian pessimism can not be traced to any public calamity, nor is it due to an excess of ill-humor against fate. It has its origin in the soul of the race. The new doctrines of Norwegian thinkers are deep, if not clear. Their tendency is to reverse recognized social laws and customs—in this affording a true expression of the Scandinavian spirit which in mythological times forced the gods into mortal combat, a regenerated universe resulting from this supreme struggle. . . . It is an easy matter to indicate the essential differences between Scandinavian esthetics and French realism. The latter concerns itself with the average types of humanity. It is democratic. Its characters are generally weak, oscillating between good and evil. The Scandinavian school, on the other hand, deals with superior personalities. It is interested in the individual, not in the masses. It is more in harmony with the classical school, which selected a 'hero' to adorn him with transcendent virtues. It depicts the *élite*. It proudly repudiates conventional maxims

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in politics and literature as so many *formulæ* contrary to the nature of man."

An illustration of this tendency carried to its farthest extreme is found in the work of Madame J. Blicher Clausen, whose last novel, "Inga Heine," is a philosophic defense of crime. Almquist has written in a similar vein, accepting Nietzsche's theory of the superiority of the criminal over the masses. According to the views of such writers as these, criminals are an intellectually superior class, scorning to a supreme degree the moral code of the common people; and "great pride is more becoming in a criminal than remorse." In a story by Henrik Pontoppidan, whose "Rustic Tales" denote "more Latin than Germanic culture," is found this passage:

"What we need is a youth acquainted with hunger, human misery, grown among drunkards, malefactors, prostitutes. Hurrah for the slums! They are the guard of honor and of liberty. They save the nations from tyranny and inspire governments with a wholesome terror."

If such sentiments as these are really representative of Danish psychology—and Madame de Rémusat claims that they are—it is hardly to be wondered at that she finds the prospects for Danish fiction exceedingly gloomy!—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THACKERAY'S CONTACT WITH DICKENS.

THACKERAY was only one year older than Dickens, but he did not achieve literary fame until some fifteen years after Dickens's name had become a household word in England. Dickens wrote "Pickwick Papers" at the remarkably early age of twenty-one, and it was during the year of its publication (1836) that Thackeray first met Dickens. Years later, at a Royal Academy dinner, responding to the toast of "Literature," with which the names of Dickens and himself were associated, Thackeray wittily related the incident:

"Had it not been for the direct act of my friend who has just sat down," he said, "I should most likely never have been included in the toast which you have been pleased to drink; and I should have tried to be, not a writer, but a painter, or designer of pictures. That was the object of my early ambition; and I can remember when Mr. Dickens was a very young man, and had commenced delighting the world with some charming humorous works, of which I can not mention the name, but which were colored light green, and came out once a month, that this young man wanted an artist to illustrate his writings; and I recollect walking up to his chambers in Furnival's Inn with two or three drawings in my hand, which, strange to say, he did not find suitable. But for the unfortunate blight which came over my artistic existence, it would have been my pride and pleasure to have endeavored one day to find a place on these walls for one of my performances. This disappointment caused me to direct my attention to a different walk of art, and now I can only hope to be 'translated' on these walls, as I have been, thanks to my talented friend, Mr. Egg."

Mr. Lewis Melville, who recounts this anecdote in *Temple Bar* (London, October), goes on to say that "Thackeray was never so happy as when he could pay a compliment to his friends. . . . Above all his contemporaries Thackeray delighted to honor Dickens, and he never lost an opportunity of paying graceful tribute in his books or in his lectures; while his private correspondence is studded with remarks testifying to his sincere appreciation of his great rival's works." He wrote to a friend: "Get 'David Copperfield,' by jingo, it's beautiful; it beats the yellow chap of this month ['Pendennis'] hollow." Of "A Christmas Carol" he said: "It seems to me a national benefit, and to every man or woman who reads it a personal kindness"; and he referred to "The Battle of Life," and the other Christmas stories, as "these charming little books of Mr. Dickens's which are chorals for Christmas executed in prose." In a lecture on "Charity and Humor," which he delivered in 1855 for a charitable purpose, he told the following story upon himself:

"All children ought to love him [Dickens]; I know two that do, and read his books ten times for once they peruse the dismal preachments of their father. I know one who, when she is happy, reads 'Nicholas Nickleby'; when she is unhappy, reads 'Nicholas Nickleby'; when she is tired, reads 'Nicholas Nickleby'; when she is in bed, reads 'Nicholas Nickleby'; when she has nothing to do, reads 'Nicholas Nickleby'; and when she has finished the book, reads 'Nicholas Nickleby' again. This candid young critic, at ten years of age, said, 'I like Mr. Dickens's books better than your books, papa,' and frequently expressed her desire that the latter author should write a book like one of Mr. Dickens's books. Who can?"

This drew an acknowledgment from Dickens:

"I have read in *The Times* to-day an account of your last night's lecture," he wrote to Thackeray, "and can not refrain from assuring you in all truth and earnestness that I am profoundly touched by your generous reference to me. I do not know how to tell you what a glow it spread over my heart. Out of its fulness I do entreat you to believe that I shall never forget your words of commendation. If you could wholly know at once how you have moved me, and how you have animated me, you would be the happier, I am sure."

Many meetings between the two men are recorded. In 1855 Dickens took the chair at a grand banquet given at the London Tavern to wish Thackeray God-speed on the eve of his departure to America on a lecturing tour. Two years later, when Thackeray was canvassing at Oxford, he sent Dickens a droll note urging him to "come down and make a speech, and tell them who I am, for I doubt whether more than two of the electors have ever heard of me, and I think there may be as many as six or eight who have heard of you." The relation between the two was not always cordial, however. Thackeray's resentment against an unfriendly article which Edmund Yates contributed to a London paper resulted in the expulsion of the latter from the Garrick Club. Dickens was a warm friend of Yates, and appears to have taken his side in the quarrel. At any rate, as a result of the incident, the novelists did not speak to each other for several years. In 1863 they met on the steps of the Athenæum Club a few days before Christmas. They "passed each other," we are told; "then Thackeray turned back, and with outstretched hand went up to Dickens and said he could no longer bear to be on any but the old terms of friendship." A few days later Dickens stood beside the grave of his great rival:

"You will have heard about poor Thackeray's death—sudden and yet not sudden—for he had long been alarmingly ill," Dickens wrote to a friend. "At the solicitation of Mr. Smith and some of his friends I have done what I would gladly have excused myself from doing if I felt I could, written a couple of pages about him in what was his own magazine. Therein I have tried so far as I could, with his mother and children before me, to avoid the fulsome and injudicious trash that has been written about him in the papers. . . . You can have no idea of the vile stuff . . . people who would have beslavered him living, began to bespatter him dead."

NOTES.

THE first volume of "An English History of English Literature," by Richard Garnett and Edmund Gosse, will appear next month.

ANTON HEGNER, the American 'cellist, has been signally honored in Europe. The Queen of England presented him with a handsome ring; and in Denmark, where he played before the Court, he was made a Knight of the Danebrog Order.

PROFESSOR GERMAINE MARTIN, head of the Law Faculty at the University of Paris, has just arrived in this country, and will undertake a three months' lecturing tour under the auspices of the "Federation de l'Alliance Française." His lectures will deal not only with literature, art, and the drama, but also with history and social problems.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

BACTERIOLOGY OF CITY STREETS.

THE commissioner of street-cleaning of New York City, Dr. Woodbury, who is proving himself a worthy successor of Colonel Waring, has made a new departure in his work by causing a bacteriological examination to be made of the streets in various sections of the city. The results are interesting in the highest degree. The following description of the tests and the deduction made from them is from the New York *Times* (October 9):

"At various points selected to give strong contrasts between typical conditions, plates coated with a medium prepared in the laboratory of Cornell University Medical College were exposed on different days corresponding as to weather. These plates were each exposed for half an hour at the curb level and six feet above the curb. The micro-organisms collected by them were subsequently transferred to a medium favorable for their growth, and kept at a uniform temperature, and when the germ colonies had developed they were magnified 700 diameters and photographed. From the standpoint of the number of colonies alone—that is, dealing with dirt in a broad sense—there are several points that are plainly demonstrated and others that may require exposures of plates over long periods to warrant conclusions. The germ colonies chiefly in evidence in the photo-enlargements thus far made are those characteristic of organic decomposition. In the aggregate they are probably not pathogenic. There is every warrant, however, for believing that they carry large numbers of disease germs. The next step will be to continue the cultures further and by microscopic study segregate and count certain bacilli recognized as those of diphtheria, tuberculosis, and other contagious diseases."

In order to eliminate chance results and to make the tests as uniform as possible, exposures, we are told, were made on the same side of the street and at the center of the block, care being taken to select localities that were similar not only in height of buildings and in kind of pavement, but also with reference to the work going on in the vicinity. The same care was exercised also in other respects, so that the different series of observations may properly be compared. To quote further:

"Among the points established by the results thus far reached is the fact that air taken at or near the curb level is much more heavily laden with what Professor Ewing has humorously described as 'the rich bacterial flora of these localities' than that taken at a level of six feet or more above the sidewalk. This is not surprising, but it is worth noting, as possibly accounting for the greater susceptibility of infants than of adults to diseases of zymotic origin. Obviously, unclean streets are very unsafe playgrounds for small children. Another safe conclusion is that the character of the street traffic determines in great degree the distribution of bacteria in air currents. The vibrations and disturbances caused by the passage of a slow-moving, heavy truck have the effect of loosening the dust and the street dirt in the interstices of the pavement and on the surface. This is more or less true of all traffic, but especially so of heavy carting. Light and rapid traffic create air currents which pick up the dust and dirt and foul the air. Rapid and heavy traffic, such as street-cars, acts both as a loosener and a distributer of the dirt. This is especially true of electric cars, which hug the surface and make strong currents of air. The surface of the streets, therefore, should not only be as clean as possible, but the dust should be so treated as to resist the effort of traffic to disseminate it.

"Still another conclusion deduced from comparisons of results in different localities is that adequate but not too copious street flushing is the method which most effectually minimizes the organisms carried by the air. The general conclusion that clean asphalt streets in orderly residential neighborhoods are traversed by purer air than that to be gathered among the pushcarts and above the filth-laden pavements of the crowded tenement districts is too obvious to need discussion. If proof were needed, however, it is found in a count of bacterial colonies on plates given exposures in clean and unclean neighborhoods. When it is found, for example, that a plate exposed for half an hour in a clean, orderly uptown residential street with a well-swept asphalt pavement shows five isolated pinhead colonies after an enlargement of 700 diameters, while one exposed for the same length of time and under identical conditions of hour and weather in a lower East Side street lined with crowded tenements, from the windows of which tons of putrescible refuse are daily thrown, shows nearly 10,000 confluent colonies, some as large as the print of a man's thumb, covering the whole microscopic field, the difference in the healthfulness of the two neighborhoods is easily accounted for. Plates of this kind are useful object-lessons for those who regard municipal cleanliness as a fad, tolerable if not too costly. If they show anything, it is that clean streets are worth all they cost, and that negligence in their care is criminal extravagance."

HOW WAS COAL FORMED?

SOME interesting and mysterious points in the history of coal formation are discussed by Dr. J. F. Hoffmann, of Berlin, in the *Zeitschrift für Angewandte Chemie*. Altho authorities are agreed that coal is fossilized vegetation, the details of the process by which it came to be what it is are by no means clear. Dr. Hoffmann believes that spontaneous combustion was an important factor. According to a contributor to *Engineering* (London, September 26), who discusses Dr. Hoffmann's paper, the popular view of the formation of coal may be summarized as follows: Certain plants or trees grow in morasses; they decay and sink; more plants grow on the first layer, and sink in their turn. The weighted-down residue decompose through the influence of microbes, with the generation of methane and carbonic acid; and when the decomposed mass is afterward exposed to high pressure, we find, according to the age of the deposit, peat, lignite, coal, or anthracite: graphite does not appear to have the same genesis as coal. He goes on to say:

"Some weak points of the popular view are pretty apparent. If time and pressure be the main factors which decide the character of the coal, then we should find anthracite in the oldest geological formations, and peat in the most recent. But lignite occurs in the Devonian, and we know historically of the change of mine timber into lignite, while we have no examples of peat passing into coal. Further, anthracite forming the bottom layer should contain most ashes, and so far as actual experiments can teach us, the very highest pressures of 20,000 atmospheres do not cause vegetable fiber to become coal."

Dr. Hoffmann raises some other points. He would distinguish three periods in the formation of coal. First, a period of microbe activity, a fermentation, so to say; then a period of decay; and, finally, the carbonization period proper. Mere heat does not change wood into coal, tho we can finally obtain a substance like anthracite when we gradually raise the temperature above 400° C. Hoffmann draws attention to the spontaneous heating and ignition often observed in vegetable products, and he studies the problem thermochemically. Hay is very apt to heat in a warm, damp condition, and to burst into flames when air gains access. Wet flax is notoriously dangerous, and so are oiled rags. A mill containing grain and flour was burned down in Berlin some years ago; the fire was ascribed to spontaneous combustion; and in some big lumps of smoldering grain, which had been thrown into the river, Hoffmann discovered layers resembling lignite, coal, and anthracite in this sequence. In all these cases moisture favors the combustion or the fungous growth starting it. With coal this is not so, because there is no organized fiber and no fungous growth. The writer in *Engineering* says in concluding his review of the German article:

"Geologically, we have reason to believe that the formation of the coal-beds was followed by violent titanic convulsions, during which heat and pressure may have coacted. . . . By spontaneous combustion some seam would become charred; the heat would be communicated to another seam and so on, so that coal-

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beds of considerable extent would be produced. But Hoffmann himself sees that we do not understand, on these lines, how it is that coal-beds consist of fairly uniform coal—coal, anyhow, not lignite—all through down to their extreme veins. We do not arrive at any final conclusion as to the genesis of coal, therefore, and the chief interest of Dr. Hoffmann's paper lies in the fact that he draws attention to the influence of spontaneous combustion."

ELECTRIC HEATING AND COOKING.

THE shortage of coal has directed renewed attention to this subject, as already noted in THE LITERARY DIGEST. The conclusion of those who have studied the matter seems to be that altho the electric current is indispensable for certain purposes, it is yet unable to compete successfully with either coal or gas in cooking or heating on a large scale. A well-known electrical engineer is quoted by *Electricity* as saying:

"Generally speaking, the saving is found in connection with those appliances the use of which is intermittent. Under that heading would come the coffee- and the teapot, and the various dishes required in the preparation of breakfast or any other meal for which it would not be necessary to maintain a fire during the day. It costs two cents to cook a breakfast by electricity, and ten cents to cook a dinner.

"In laundry work electric heating is not only economical, but it also imposes much less labor upon the servants and very little heat escapes in the room. Hot water in small quantities is conveniently obtained by an electric heater, and in the dressing-room the hair-curler, heated by electricity, is convenient and cheap. I might mention also the portable plate-warmer, by which the chill is taken off plates quickly by electricity; electric waffle irons, and electric smoothing-irons.

"I made an estimate once that to heat a New York theater by electricity would cost twenty-five per cent. more than by coal at $5 a ton. In that instance heat was to be supplied from an electric heater under every chair. With coal at the present price the chill can be taken off small rooms more cheaply by electricity than by building a fire; but to heat up whole buildings devices must yet be improved by which electricity can compete in economy with coal, even at present prices of anthracite. Manufacturers in Boston are now working overtime in turning out electric heaters, and I look for an increasing use of electricity and gas in New York homes this winter."

The editor of *Electricity* goes on to say:

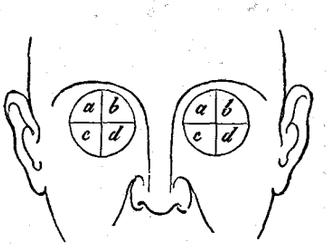
"As we stated some time ago in these columns from experiments that have been made, it is shown that in a household consisting of five persons it required 30 units a week when the cooking was done solely by electricity, whereas when gas alone was employed 1,240 cubic feet were consumed. This would mean that with gas at $1 a thousand electric current would have to be supplied at about 4 cents a kilowatt hour in order to successfully compete with it. Now this is considerably less than the lighting companies charge, and until the cost of generating current has been reduced, gas and coal will still be almost universally used. In the present instance, with coal ranging from $16 to $18 a ton, electric heaters will undoubtedly be employed to a certain extent; but before they are permanently adopted on a large scale, the cost of producing the electric current will have to be reduced."

An Animal that the Boers Exterminated.—The quagga, a South African animal of the horse family, resembling the zebra, which was hunted out of existence by the Boers for its hide, appears to have become extinct in Cape Colony about the year 1865, while the last survivor of its kind, as far as is known, died in the London Zoological Gardens in 1872. Says R. Lydekker, in an article on the subject in *Knowledge* (London):

"Even in the days of its abundance the quagga (which, by the way, takes its name from its cry) had a comparatively limited distribution, ranging from the Cape Colony up the Eastern side of Africa as far as the Vaal River, beyond which it appears to have been unknown. In this respect it closely resembled the whitetailed gnu, which, however, is known to have crossed that river in one district. Curiously enough the two species lived in close comradeship, and in the old days their vast herds formed a striking feature in the landscape of the open plains of the Orange River Colony. Owing to its rank flavor, and especially its yellow fat, the flesh of the quagga was almost uneatable by Europeans, altho it was keenly relished by the Hottentots, who, in the early days of the Cape Colony, were largely fed upon it by their Dutch masters. Whether this was the cause of its comparatively early disappearance from that part of the country, it is now impossible to say, but certain it is that when Sir Cornwallis Harris made his trip to the interior, in 1836 quaggas were no longer to be met with in any numbers in Cape Colony, altho Colonel Hamilton Smith, writing a few years later, states that they were still to be found within its limits. North of the Vaal River they occurred, however, in their original multitudes, and it was not till about the middle of the last century that the Boers took to hide-hunting, and thus in a few years accomplished the extermination of the species. The quagga could be broken easily to harness, and it seems probable that the species could have been more easily domesticated than any of its South African relatives. Another trait in its disposition is worth brief mention. It was said to be the boldest and fiercest of the whole equine tribe, attacking and driving off both the wild dog and the spotted hyena. On this account the Boers are stated to have frequently kept a few tame quaggas on their farms, which were turned out at night to graze with the horses in order to protect them from the attacks of beasts of prey."

THE EYES OF ANIMALS.

TO the man who is accustomed to judge all animate nature by himself and to attribute to animals the powers, feelings, and thoughts of human beings, the study of comparative anatomy and physiology is especially interesting. Some scientific men complain that in our schools we are giving the children false ideas on this subject, and that we are laying stress on the few points of likeness between living creatures instead of emphasizing also their many differences. In *La Science Illustrée* (September 6), M. V. Delosiere takes up a single organ, the eye, and traces its variation, from one creature to another, in a single group of the animal kingdom, the mammals. Says this writer:



CORRESPONDING PARTS OF THE RETINA.

"The study of the same organ in a series of animals is always very interesting; it shows how varied are the adaptations and how many the processes employed by nature.

"The celebrated German physiologist, Helmholtz, once said that if an optician should turn out for a customer so imperfect an instrument as the eye, it would be refused with indignation. This is of course an exaggeration; doubtless the eye is not absolutely perfect, but, such as it is, it is an organ of incomparable delicacy and precision.

"Before reviewing its different formations in the principal groups of mammals it may be interesting to recall briefly its anatomy and physiology in man.

"The organ of sight includes accessory parts intended to assure its working, and also the essential part, or the dioptric apparatus that forms the images.

"The orbit and the eyelids that protect the eye, the muscles that move it, the lacrymal apparatus that moistens the membrane and keeps it transparent, are the so-called accessory parts.

"The globe of the eye is formed of membranes enclosing various media. Passing from the exterior to the interior we find: 1. The sclerotic or opaque cornea, which forms the white of the eye and includes the transparent cornea in front. 2. The choroid, a black membrane that absorbs the light rays and transforms the eye into a camera; this forms at the front a diaphragm, the iris, whose opening is the pupil. 3. Finally, the retina,

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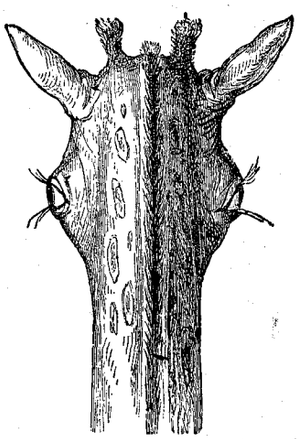
formed by the spreading out of the optic nerve, on which inverted images of objects are formed.

"The media are the refracting substances that the light traverses and that converge it on the retina; they are called the aqueous, the crystalline, and the vitreous humors.

"We have two eyes, and consequently two images of each object. How does it happen that we perceive only one? . . . In brief, objects are not seen double, altho they give two images, because these images fall on two corresponding points that the education of the eye has habituated it to perceive as the images of a single point, so that there is only a single nervous impression on the brain. . . . If we press with the finger on one of the eyeballs, we shall displace the corresponding points and objects will then be seen double. Each eye has its distinct field of vision; convergence is possible only when the eyes are situated near together on the face, as in men and apes.

"With carnivores, the eyes are not so near together, because of the size of the root of the nose. Sight is more or less developed in different species. The eyes of the felines probably do not distinguish objects at a distance; but they are excellent for near objects. The pupil, in the large species, is round and becomes much larger in anger; in the small species it is elliptical and may be enormously dilated. Under the influence of strong light it contracts so that only a small opening appears; when the animal is irritated or when it is dark, the pupil dilates and assumes an almost circular form. In this latter case the feeblest light is concentrated on the back of the eye and reflected by the retina, as in a concave mirror. This is the accepted explanation of the so-called phosphorescence of the cat's eyes in darkness, which has also been observed, in a greater or less degree, in all animals. Hassenstein has shown that there is no actual emission of light here, but a simple reflection by the retina, so that there is no shining in a place that is really dark. . . . . .



EYES OF THE GIRAFFE.

"The eyes of the herbivorous animals are generally large and have a lateral position, which increases their field of vision and enables them, while feeding, to see a great distance in a horizontal position. Altho the horse is not a nocturnal animal, he sees better than man in the dark. We know that the relief of objects appears more pronounced as the eyes are farther apart, as is shown in the stereoscope. With the horse, whose eyes view objects at very different angles, the relief must be exaggerated, which perhaps explains why the animal is often frightened at objects placed on the ground, whose thickness, altho hardly apparent to us, appears to him to constitute a real obstacle. Besides the lower and upper eyelids, the horse has a nictitating [or winking] membrane which is very apparent, altho it does not reach the development of that of birds.

"In no ruminant is the separation of the eyes more pronounced than in the giraffe. Owing to the height at which they are carried, they must have a very extended field of view. The giraffe's eyes are large, bright, and at the same time soft and intelligent.

"In the rodents the eyes are still farther separated—almost lateral, which operates to make them quite expressionless.

"In the aquatic mammals the crystalline lens is much more convex, owing to their life in a liquid whose index of refraction is almost equal to that of the media of the eye. This . . . . reaches its maximum in the cetaceans proper. The crystalline lens of the whale is spherical ilke that of fishes. The eyes are otherwise ridiculously small; their pupil is transversely elongated.

"With animals that hunt by night, notably in the case of the Lemurians, the eyes are very large, to collect the largest possible amount of diffused light. The Chiroptera, to be sure, who are night hunters, have small eyes, and yet they show remarkable agility in catching small flies and moths on the wing. But vision alone is powerless to direct this mammal in the pursuit of its prey. Hearing, smell, and touch must contribute a large part to the success of the chase.

"It has often been attempted to blind bats by tying a bandage over their eyes; but this does not prevent them from flying about a closed room as well as if they saw, and avoiding all obstacles, such as stretched strings crossing each other in all directions.

"With mammals that live in continual darkness there is atrophy or even complete disappearance of the eyes. The common mole has eyes covered entirely by its skin, under which they form two dark patches. They can not serve for distinct vision; the most they can do is to aid in distinguishing light from darkness."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEATH FROM CLOSED WINDOWS.

ZOLA'S recent death from asphyxiation, which would not have occurred had his window been open, moves *The Hospital* to speak of the danger that is courted by all who sleep in tightly closed rooms. There is poisonous gas in every house, and altho the products of respiration may not end the life as suddenly as it would be ended by the carbon monoxid from a charcoal fire, they are none the less weakening to the vital forces. Says the writer:

"As in so much that Zola wrote, so in the manner of his death we have, concentrated upon one tragic page, what in ordinary circumstances is scattered over space and time. In the case of the great novelist death came suddenly by the hand of a poisonous gas, while in other cases it has worked slowly by means of a destructive microbe, but in both alike it has been the lack of ventilation which enabled the agent to do its work. That consumption is caused by a bacillus; that this bacillus exists in the expectoration of those who suffer, even in slight degree, from the disease; that when dried up and fluffed out of a handkerchief in the form of light impalpable dust it impregnates the air; that when this air is breathed and rebreathed by those who live in unventilated rooms it causes consumption; and that consumption is still the deadliest disease we have amongst us, are now truisms. Yet we go on shutting our windows as if these things were merely fairy tales. In the newspaper accounts of M. Zola's death we are told that his window 'naturally had to be closed at night,' as if so doing were quite a matter of course, as indeed it is in ninety-nine houses out of a hundred. The English are always boasting that they are a cleanly people, and undoubtedly an upper-class Englishman does spend an inordinate amount of time in cleansing himself. As *Punch* has it, ''e's orful proud of 'is flesh, 'e is.' But the average Englishman with his woolen shirts, which are only washed in tepid water, his cloth clothes which are never washed at all, his carpets which retain the dust of years, his stuffy woollen-covered furniture which lasts for generations, and with his beds which are hardly ever unpicked or stoved—is by no means the cleanly animal that he thinks himself. Still, even these things would not be so bad if John Bull would but insure a free current of air all through his living-rooms. But that is just what Mrs. John Bull will by no means allow. Fresh air is 'smutty' and night air is 'unhealthy,' so the windows must be shut. What sort of night air could be more 'unhealthy' than the fogs which cover the river Thames, and what air could be harsher than that of Hampstead in mid-winter? Yet all winter through there are sick people lying out on the verandas at St. Thomas's Hospital and at the Mount Vernon Consumption Hospital, being brought round again to life by this 'unhealthy' air after being nearly killed—by inches, it is true—by the very thing that killed M. Zola all at once, namely, the lack of open windows."

An International Conference on Wireless Telegraphy.—This conference, which is due to the initiative of the German Government, will probably be held in Berlin soon, perhaps in November. Says *The Western Electrician:*

"It is believed that the German Emperor has some idea that arrangements may be made whereby ships of all nationalities may communicate with each other and with the shore, thereby sensibly reducing the risks of navigation. This seems to be a

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good idea, but it is said that the Marconi company is opposed to the conference, professing to believe that the proposal is in the nature of an indirect attack upon it, Germany having taken exception to the company's refusal to permit other wireless systems to utilize the Marconi stations. However, it is unofficially announced that Germany's suggestion has met with the general support of the Powers, and the congress will undoubtedly be held, as it certainly should be. The conference, if conducted with the sole desire of securing the greatest good to the greatest number by the important invention of space telegraphy, should be fruitful of important results. It should have the hearty support of every civilized nation."

ELECTRICITY AND AURORAS.

IT has long been believed that the polar aurora is due to electric discharges through the higher atmosphere, but its mechanism has been imperfectly understood. The cause of these discharges was discussed by Prof. J. Dewar in his presidential address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Belfast on September 10. Recent studies of electricity in high vacua by Crookes, Roentgen, Lenard, and J. J. Thomson have opened the way for a more definite and rational understanding of the subject. Says a reviewer of Professor Dewar's address in *Electricity* (September 24):

"The frequent disturbances which we know to occur in the sun must cause electric discharges in the sun's atmosphere far exceeding any that occur in that of the earth. These will be attended with an ionization [electric decomposition] of the gases, and the negative ions will stream away through the outer atmosphere of the sun into interplanetary space, becoming, as Wilson has shown, nuclei of aggregation of condensable vapors and cosmic dust. The liquid and solid particles thus formed will be of various sizes; the larger will gravitate back to the sun, while those with diameters less than one and a half thousandths of a millimeter, but nevertheless greater than a wave-length of light, will in accordance with Clerk-Maxwell's electromagnetic theory, be driven away from the sun by the incidence of the solar rays upon them. The earth will catch its share of such particles on the side which is turned toward the sun, and its upper atmosphere will thereby become negatively electrified until the potential of the charge reaches such a point that a discharge occurs, which will be repeated as more charged particles reach the earth. This theory not only accounts for the auroral discharges, and the coincidence of their times of greatest frequency with those of the maxima of sun-spots, but also for the minor maxima and minima."

Sex and Food.—The male human needs more food than the female, not only on account of his larger stature, but also because he is the more katabolic of the two. So says a writer in *The Lancet* (London), who elaborates his thought as follows:

"The man tends to expend energy and the woman to store it up in the form of fat; he burns the faster. This sexual difference shows itself in the very blood; the man has a larger percentage of chromocytes [red blood-corpuscles] than the woman, showing that he needs a proportionately larger quantity of oxygen in order to maintain this more active combustion—a fact which one may associate with his comparative freedom from chlorosis; moreover, weight for weight, his pulmonary capacity is greater than that of the woman, whose smaller respiratory need is further shown by the facility with which she can without discomfort diminish her breathing power by means of the corset. The great contrast between the metabolic activity of the two sexes was forcibly brought home to me by a military display given by a troupe of dusky amazons, with whom were also a few male warriors. The women, in spite of their daily exertions, were all rounded and plump, some very much so, no single muscle showing through the skin, and it was noticed that their movements, tho full of grace, lacked energy and 'go.' The men, on the other hand, were spare, their muscles standing out plainly under the shiny skin, and they, in further contrast with the women, displayed a truly amazing agility, bounding about and whirling round in a most astounding fashion; the women, in short, were essentially anabolic and the men were katabolic. I may here draw attention to the fact that men are apt to be larger meat-eaters than women, just as they are possibly in consequence of this very fact more prone to drink alcohol and to smoke tobacco."

Can Carbon be Melted?—"A theoretical examination of this question," says *Cosmos* (August 16), "leads to the conclusion that by working with a sufficient pressure, it would be possible to melt carbon and keep it in a liquid state. Experiment has confirmed this. At a pressure of 1,500 atmospheres the arc between two carbons inserted in a vessel where this pressure exists is no longer produced and an electromotive force of only 70 volts becomes sufficient to assure the passage of the current. The experimenter explains this phenomenon by supposing that the carbon assumes a third allotropic state and, in its passage to the liquid and transparent state, becomes non-conducting. It is very difficult to keep the carbon in this condition, and often the phenomenon lasts only a few seconds. Attempts have been made to obtain diamonds by suddenly cooling the vessel under pressure, by injections of water; but altho diamonds have incontestably been found amid the hard gray powder thus produced, the results are not very satisfactory."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

To Restore the Heart's Action.—It appears from daily press despatches from St. Petersburg that Dr. Koulapye, a Russian surgeon, has succeeded in restoring circulation in the human heart after apparent death. This is done by treatment with saline solutions. It is not yet evident that the discovery has more than theoretical interest. A despatch to *The Sun* (New York, October 9), runs as follows:

"It is remarkable that in certain forms of disease the stoppage of the heart or the semblance of the death of the heart is not due to exhaustion, but to the accretion of certain substances, probably of an animal nature. Metabolism of the tissue then takes place. After this has been removed by washing, the rhythmic action of the heart recommences. Dr. Koulapye added, however, that the practical value of the discovery should not be exaggerated."

Electrical Anesthesia.—A very painful surgical operation has been performed by Dr. Billinkin, of Epernay, France, under anesthesia attained by means of high-frequency alternating currents. "Hitherto," says *Cosmos*, "electric anesthesia has been employed only superficially, as for dental operations. Dr. Billinkin produced a profound and lasting insensibility to pain by subjecting the patient to the action of currents of high frequency during the whole course of the operation. We may then hope, after this first success, that high-frequency currents may be utilized for anesthesia even in important surgical operations. The patient in this case felt absolutely nothing, the insensibility being complete."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A PATENT has been issued for a coin-controlled *x*-ray machine for public use. "The external appearance of the apparatus," says *Nature*, "is similar to that of the automatic kinematograph machines so commonly seen on railway platforms and other places. The observer places a coin in the slot, moves a lever, puts his hand, or whatever he wishes to examine, into a box without any sides, and looks down at it through a fluorescent screen which forms the top of the box. The coin, on being inserted, closes the primary circuit of an induction coil worked by a few dry cells, and the vacuum-tube is in a position immediately below the object to be observed."

"A SINGULAR phenomenon," says *La Nature*, "was recently observed at Blundell Sands, a little village on the English coast. At the moment of high tide jets of flame and smoke were seen issuing from a mass of mud that filled a small inlet; at the same time a strong sulfurous odor was evident. The origin of the fire was not apparent, but the surface of the water where the flames appeared seemed to be covered with bluish-colored masses. When the mud whence the flames sprang was removed, long yellow tongues of fire at once leaped up to a height of about 30 centimeters [about a foot]. Soon the tide put an end to the phenomenon; but the odor of sulfur persisted for some time."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IS INTEREST IN MISSIONS DECLINING?

DR. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, editor of *The Missionary Review of the World*, takes a decidedly gloomy view of the present condition of Christian missions. He thinks that "a backward current," in some directions, is plainly discernible, and suggests that "it may be well calmly to consider the facts, not to discourage effort, but rather to promote spiritual alertness and prayerfulness." The first cause of retrogression he finds in "the declining conviction of the world's actual need of the saving Gospel." On this point he writes:

"The new doctrine of the *extension of the period of probation* beyond this life tends to arrest missions. To feel that, without the knowledge of Christ, the bulk of the heathen world die without hope, sets a true believer on fire with zeal. From the day of Pentecost until now, there never has been a great missionary movement, whether in one man like Carey or in a community of believers like those of Herrnhut, without this conviction behind it, that 'there is none other name, given under heaven among men, whereby we must be saved.' If men are led to believe that they can hear the Gospel and have the Spirit's cowitness to it, after death, the conditions may, as they think, be more favorable beyond the grave for repentance and faith; for then the eyes will not perhaps be so blinded by perishable things, and the imagination so bewitched by the false glitter of its baubles. Besides this, to hear the Gospel now and reject it has so hardening an effect that the chances of the pagan would perhaps be improved for salvation after death, if he is left to his darkness here! This is the plain logic of the situation, and the very fact that we are forced to such a conclusion shows that the premises must be false.

"Again, the *eclectic views of religion* that prevail tend to apathy in missions. A false charity has come to displace what many regard, and perhaps term, the bigotry of the past. It is boldly said that all religions are parts of a great historic evolution toward the final ideal. Christianity may be the last and best product of this growth thus far, but it will in turn give way to something better, or at least drop off excrescences and develop new accretions and additions, until some parts become like the superfluous relics of former and disused members, and new or improved organs take their place. Hence come parliaments of religions, and a broad-churchism that fellowships all faiths as approximations to the ultimate truth.

"A further and natural result is the new doctrine of the *universal Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man*—the more dangerous because it has a half-truth joined to a half-error. God is the creator of all, and, as Paul conceded to the Areopagites, we are all 'His offspring' (γενος), the product of His creative power. But Christ distinctly teaches us that only by receiving him, and in him the spirit of life, do we become 'children,' and, still more, 'sons' of God (τεκνον, νηπιοι, υιοι, John i. 12; Gal. iv. 1–4.) This distinction is coming to be obscured if not denied, and the 'golden rule' has been boldly adopted as the basis and bond of a new fellowship that is in danger of supplanting the true divine brotherhood which Christ himself established upon the foundation of his redemptive work."

Latter-day religious teaching, continues Dr. Pierson, tends to make men believe, as the historian Gibbon once said, that "all religions are to the pious equally true, to the statesman equally useful, and to the philosopher equally false." The sense of individual responsibility is being weakened. Men no longer regard the care of their property as a stewardship from God. "Countless sums are spent on individual enterprises, while the entire Church of God in all lands gives in the aggregate about fifty thousand dollars a day to evangelize the heathen world, or about *one-tenth of one cent* for each Protestant church-member." Dr. Pierson writes further:

"Men are appalled at the *greatness of the field*. They see fifteen hundred millions of men scattered over the five continents and the isles of the sea, and one-half of them at least untouched by the Gospel. Vast districts lie, in this Christian twentieth century, in the deep death shade without the missionary resident in them, and human beings going out of the world and coming into it with every clock-beat. To overtake such a field seems impossible. But God always commands the impossible, because He would have us undertake for Him and with Him what only supernatural power can effect, that we may have fellowship with Him, and that the glory may be His, as it should be.

"Discouragement is increased by the *slowness of progress*, and by frequent reactions when previous advance seems turned into retreat, and conquest is followed by defeat. 'Twenty centuries,' men say, 'and the world still unevangelized!' A hopeless task. Human beings multiply by the birth of the flesh faster than converts do by the birth of the spirit. Now a year of signal prosperity, and the next of equally signal retrenchment. Sometimes death invading the ranks, cutting down missionaries just as they seem masters of the situation. The London *Times* scoffingly said that if the church would have more workmen offer and more money furnished, it would be necessary to show more progress in the work, and many half-hearted Christians have echoed the taunt.

"Then when, besides all else, *malignant opposition* develops in the field itself, and, as in the Chinese horrors of 1900, martyrs fall by the hundreds, the paralyzing apathy of despair settles down on millions who profess Christ's name, and they are ready to join in the clamor for the recall of missionaries and the abandonment of the field where such antagonism prevails. It has been surprising to observe how many and how varied have been the unfavorable comments on mission work, and from what unexpected quarters they have come since the Boxer outbreak. The question seems to be raised as to whether, after all, the church is responsible for missions. The issue is bold. It involves the last command of Christ and the great commission itself. It opens the whole question anew as to the obligation of preaching the Gospel to a lost world. It therefore concerns fundamental principles, and the fact that such a doubt finds a voice is itself enough to startle and alarm any true child of God."

Dr. Pierson declares in conclusion that he knows of but one way in which the backward tendencies in the mission-field can be checked, namely, by "personal and close fellowship with Christ":

"The disciple who really abides in Christ will be like the iron in the fire; the fire will presently be in the iron. The peculiarities of the fire become the peculiarities of the iron, whose hardness, coldness, and blackness are displaced by softness, heat, and glowing luster. He who abides in Christ will have Christ abiding in him, and that which is peculiar to Christ will become more and more peculiar to the disciple. He who sees through his Master's eyes will have no doubt of a world's need, nor of the power of his salvation to meet it."

The Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) thinks that some of Dr. Pierson's conclusions are rather too pessimistic. It comments:

"The hope of ultimate success in missions is surely undergoing a change; but that it is declining we doubt. The success of missions in the larger sense means the complete coming of the kingdom of God; and never was Christendom more confident of that. We agree with Dr. Pierson that the sense of missionary obligation is lamentably deficient. Certainly it has not kept pace with the development of the churches in other respects. But even here we see not decline, only retarded advance."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) takes a similar view:

"It is most unhappy that a man of so much goodness and strength as Dr. Arthur T. Pierson should be so badly afflicted as he is with religious indigestion. . . . Our observation of real life had convinced us that in all the particulars which the good doctor mentions there has been in recent years distinct and tangible gain instead of any decline, counting on the prevailing sentiments of Christendom. Of course the average and typical Christian still knows and cares shamefully little about foreign missions, but he certainly cares and knows more than he ever did before. In the last ten years it has come to be almost a matter of life and death for a church-member to say that he doesn't believe in missions to the heathen. If he so much as dares to breathe that heresy, there is his pastor and an elder or two and

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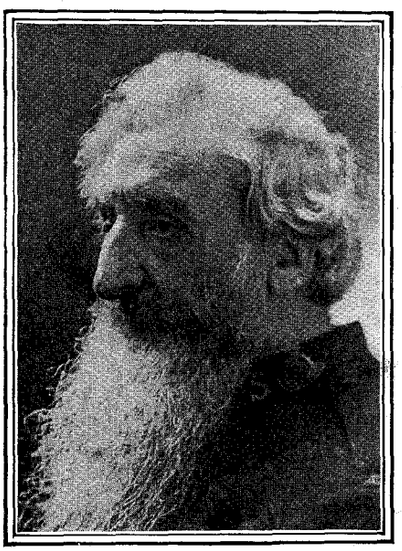
a bunch of good missionary women in the congregation—to say nothing of the board secretaries in the background—all ready to jump square on him and beat that idea right out of his head. It is almost hilarious sometimes to watch a vigorous missionary church hunt an incautious anti-missionaryite to cover. If Dr. Pierson could only witness such a spectacle some day, the gaiety of it might cure his dyspepsia."

GENERAL BOOTH AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

GENERAL BOOTH'S arrival in this country on a four months' lecturing and organizing tour has had the effect of directing new attention to his evangelistic propaganda and to the unique organization of which he is the head and founder. In some quarters his advent calls out only words of warmest commendation. In others, however, there is manifest a critical spirit that amounts almost to hostility. The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* pays tribute to his "genius and energy," prophesying for him "a cordial reception wherever he lifts up his voice." And the Boston *Congregationalist* says:



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GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.

"The fact that Mayor Low presided at the great rally in his honor in Carnegie Hall, New York, indicates the esteem felt for the great leader by men high in authority and by Christians of every branch of the church. His, indeed, has been a wonderful career since the year 1844, when he mounted an ash-barrel in the slums of his native city, Nottingham, England, and preached the same Gospel which since then he has carried all over the world. He has been a doer of the Word, also, as well as a preacher of it. The Darkest England scheme started twelve years ago in London, the industrial homes for persons out of work, the farm colony for the worthy poor, the shelters in scores of great cities, are tokens of the wide range of the army's operations to-day. The spiritual fruitage has indeed been vast. Some persons estimate that, as the result of the army's activities for these sixty years, as many as two million people have entered the Christian life; but, whether these figures can be substantiated, a many-sided and abiding work is to be credited to the movement which William Booth inaugurated."

It is an open secret that one of the most important objects of the General's visit is to rally his forces after the shocks sustained from recent dissensions in this country. Ballington and Maude Booth, as is well known, are the leading figures in a rival organization, the Volunteers of America; Catherine and Arthur Booth Clibborn are converts to Dowie's teaching; and Herbert and Cory Booth have both cut loose from the Army. One son, Bromwell Booth, and three daughters, Lucy, Eva, and Emma Booth-Tucker, remain faithful to the old General. In view of these numerous defections, the New York *Sun* is impelled to ask: "If he [General Booth] deserves the laudation bestowed on him by Mayor Low at Carnegie Hall as 'the Angel of the submerged of men,' why is it that his own children, those closest to him and most familiar with his methods, should have felt compelled to separate from him?" The New York *Times* says:

"As the children of the aged, if not demonstrably venerable, 'General' Booth fall away one by one from him and the great organization that he has built up, the inclination which long since manifested itself to question the methods and motives of his later years will grow stronger in the public mind. That the Salvation Army has been and still is properly described as a 'great institution,' and that it has done and is still capable of doing a vast amount of practical good, will not be denied, even by those to whom its peculiar form of emotionality is most offensive; but there is a general impression that, however disinterested its privates and inferior officers may be, the highest ranks of the army have come to be almost as businesslike as pious, that both money and glory are unduly monopolized, and that the discipline so sternly maintained is not quite always exercised for ends wholly admirable, even when matters of taste are left aside. From its beginning the Salvation Army has been too much a family affair. This feature is a constant source of weakness—a constant excuse for the suspicion of cynics and of regret to those in sympathy with its nominal, and in large measure real, objects."

In a similar spirit, *The Independent* observes:

"It occurs to us that there is in the secular army a retiring age, which General Booth has passed by a decade. We would by no means have him cease his preaching and religious service, but is it not about time that the task of ruling should be committed to younger hands? During these last ten years and since the death of his wise and prudent wife he has become more autocratic and he has managed to drive most of his children out of the Army. We recognize most gladly the grand work the Salvation Army has done, but it is time that its control was put in other hands. The spectacle of an old man clinging to shadowy authority and at odds with his family of children, who, with no loss of zeal for religion, have been driven to enlist in rival armies, is not an edifying one. He should be retired on half-pay and make, like Earl Roberts, a figure of honor and glory for his past services, but not of authority."

A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN AUSTRALIA.

MR. WILLIAM E. GEIL, an American evangelist, has recently organized in Melbourne what is believed to have been the greatest religious revival ever held in Australia. No less than 214 churches took part in a great simultaneous "mission," and the campaign was preceded by a large number of home meetings in which some 100,000 people participated. The whole cost of the movement was about $15,000, which was more than raised by collections; and over 7,000 converts are claimed. Says the Chicago *Standard* (Baptist):

"Nearly fifty Australian ministers and evangelists served as 'missioners,' conducting meetings in Melbourne, Sydney, and the country districts. Not a few clergymen of the Church of England cooperated with the 'Dissenters' in the movement—which would be impossible in England and in most parts of the United States. In the Melbourne meetings Dr. R. A. Torrey, superintendent of the Bible Institute, Chicago, was the most conspicuous figure, assisted by Charles Alexander, a gospel singer, also of Chicago; and Mr. Geil led business men's meetings, addressed railroad laborers at their shops, and in many ways won great popularity and achieved large results. Dr. Torrey's strict theology and aggressive methods and Mr. Geil's free use of American slang were criticized by those who stood on the outside and in some of the daily papers. But many of the Australian papers gave generous space to the meetings, and *The Southern Cross*, a leading religious weekly, devoted several entire numbers to verbatim reports of the addresses, descriptions of the meetings, and portraits of the workers. It was the sort of revival that has not been witnessed on a large scale in American cities for at least fifteen or twenty years. The emotional element was much less conspicuous, however, than used to be the case in large revivals. It was confined chiefly to the singing—a few popular songs by Gabriel and other American song-writers having acquired immense popularity as sung and conducted by Mr. Alexander. Dr. Torrey and many other evangelists insist that the day of large union evangelistic meetings is not over, and the success of the Australian effort will be taken as evidence

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of this. Whether the preaching of men even so able and experienced as Dr. Torrey and Mr. Geil would draw large audiences of unconverted persons in Chicago or New York to-day is another question. In Australia their style, their methods, were novel. Here they are better known and for that reason less attractive to the indifferent classes. The stress that has been laid on thorough preparation in the local churches by prayer and the training of workers is probably a leading cause of the success in Australia."

A correspondent quoted in the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* declares that this revival has established, as never before, "how deep and strong is the religious instinct in the Australian character," and "how everwhelming is its response to any adequate appeal." Australia, he says, has "proportionately more churches than any other country, the number being 6,013, or 210 to every 100,000 people. England has 144 churches to every 100,000, and Russia only 55 to the same number."

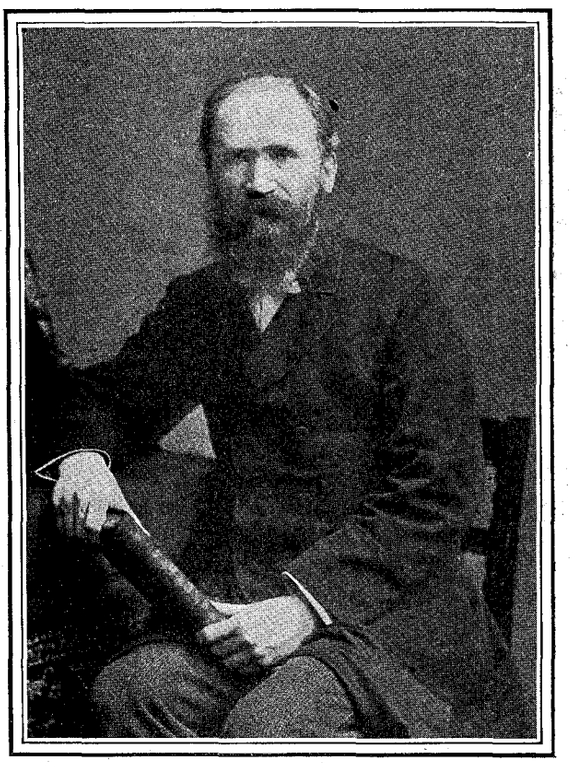
PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF CHRISTIANITY.

ALMOST important contribution to the literature of Christian apologetics is the new book on "The Philosophy of the Christian Religion," by Dr. Andrew M. Fairbairn—"the ablest of living English non-conformist theologians," as he is termed in *The Nineteenth Century and After*. In this book he uses with great ingenuity what may be called the *a priori* argument for Christianity. That is to say, he aims to show that if Christianity were not, if Christ had never existed, man's need, and more than that, his reason, would have required both a Christianity and a Christ. Speaking, first of all, of the peculiar fitness of the Jewish race as a vehicle for the universal religious message, Dr. Fairbairn says:

"The universal idea could come into the faith and thought of humanity only through special persons, and such persons could be born and nursed only by a special people. The fitness of Israel to be the foster-parent of such an idea does not lie open to question; it is writ large on the whole face of his history and of man's. He lived for his idea; his loyalty to it resisted all the absorbent forces of the ancient empires, and tho the mightiest empire of them all broke up his state and threw his homeless members broadcast upon the world, yet the dispersed units have defied the assimilative energy of all modern peoples. And we may add that that energy has been inspired by every passion—hate, fear, greed, revenge, disdain, indifference, toleration, love of freedom in the abstract rather than of concrete men—by everything, indeed, save the only thing that could have helped and healed, viz., sympathy and appreciation. Such a people was the very medium needed for the birth and breeding, the nurture and development, of an idea which man so required, and yet was so averse to receive; but the idea which could be begotten and nursed only by such a people could not continue their perennial possession. And the pathos of Israel's position lies in their invincible devotion to the national form of a belief which, in order that it might realize itself and become man's, required to lose all trace of its national origin and tribal history and live in a medium as universal as its nature and function."

Man, then, needed a universal religion, a world-standard of truth. This Christianity furnished. He needed to see the universal truth embodied in some great Person. That Person was Christ. Christianity, argues Dr. Fairbairn, is unlike every other religion in that it is not dependent upon external factors for its interpretation. It is "a living organism, carrying within itself the principle of life"; and Jesus Christ "holds in his pierced hands the keys of all the religions, explains all the factors of their being and all the persons through whom they have been realized." We quote again:

"Since the moral law is immanent in man and realized by his will, it follows that all moral good is personal in its source, originates with persons, is realized in persons, and is by means of persons incorporated in the laws, institutions, and agencies which protect, preserve, and develop it. There is, indeed, no factor of change or cause of progress known to history or human experience equal in efficiency to the great personality—the man who embodies some creative and causal idea. It is not nearly so true that great movements or moments produce great men as that the men create the moments. The wars of the world bear the marks of their leaders; and each has been glorious or ignoble, brilliant or disgraceful, just as its captain has been. What is the history of art but the biography of artists? Where would Greek sculpture have been without Phidias, or modern painting without Raffael, or music without the masters? Has not science been made by certain supreme minds, discoveries by certain daring explorers, political order and ideas elaborated and embodied in politics by genius in the form of statesmen? It is



ANDREW MARTIN FAIRBAIRN,
Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford.

personality that counts in all things, and most of all in that concentrated form of moral good which we call religion. For religion has at once this distinction and value: it is moral good under its most august and sovereign aspect, as it affects man's inmost being and ultimate relations. It is good *sub specie æternitatis*, enlarging mortal into immortal being, and reconciling man to himself and to the whole infinite order, which dignifies him by making him needful to its completeness. In this realm there is no great and no small, for all the categories are infinite and all the ends are divine.

"If, then, man, by his moral being touches the skirts of God, and God in enforcing His law is ever, by means of great persons, shaping the life of man to its diviner issues, what could be more consonant, alike with man's nature and God's method of forming or reforming it, than that He should send a supreme Personality as the vehicle of highest good to the race? Without such a Personality the moral forces of time would lack unity, and without unity they would be without organization, purpose, or efficiency. If a Person has appeared in history who has achieved such a position and fulfilled such functions, how can He be more fitly described than as the Son of God and the Savior of man?"

Dr. Fairbairn extends the scope of this argument in the closing sentences of his book:

"No discovery has in it more promise of scientific satisfaction than the relation between the conception of Christ which makes his person the source and epitome of a religion, and the function

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he has actually fulfilled in history. For what is the principle fundamental to all science? This: we do not live in a world where things come uncaused. . . . If we hold this most scientific principle, we must mark the inevitable question—Can Christ stand where he does uncaused, unordered? If he had not been what he was, and stood where he did, could anything in history be as it has been or as it is? Is there any person necessary in the same sense as he is to the higher history of Man? May we not speak of him as the keystone of the arch which spans the gulf of time? But can we conceive that the keystone came there by accident, or otherwise than by the hand which built the bridge, which opened the chasm, and determined the course of the river that flows beneath? And can the nature or character of this Cause be known? Causes are known in their effects, for cause and effect ever correspond in quality and character. This Christ, then, as he stands in universal history, accomplishing those marvels of the Spirit which we have seen indissolubly associated with his person and his name, is an effect; and as he is, the Cause of him must be. Nay, more, is not the effect only as it were the cause embodied, the old force, unspent, persisting in a new form? And how shall we express the idea in this case better than in the evangelical formula, 'the Word became flesh, and dwelt among us'? And how better describe his continuous action through all the centuries of our Christian experience than by the verse, 'We beheld his glory, a glory as of the only Begotten from the Father, full of grace and truth'? The grandeur which thus comes to his person transfigures through it all nature and the whole history of man, and may well bid us adopt the words which sum up the faith of an apostle, 'God has been in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself.'"

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE Supreme Court of Nebraska has handed down a decision, interpreting the state constitution, which will prevent the reading and studying of the Bible, the singing of hymns, and the reciting of prayers in the public schools of Nebraska. This ruling, the result of a suit initiated many years ago by Daniel Freeman, the living occupant of the first homestead ever offered by the United States Government, hinged solely on the question whether or not the exercises were religious and sectarian. The court holds that they are both.

The New York *Independent* welcomes this decision, declaring it to be "good law and in the interest of both justice and religion." It says further:

"We believe that it is the business of the church and not of the State to teach religion; and for the church to confess its incompetency and to ask the State, through such miscellaneous teachers as we have, to supplement its lack of service, is humiliating and shameful. We will trust and ask no tax-paid haphazard teachers to do the work of parents and the church.

"The evil of this perfunctory religious teaching is positive as well as negative. We know of a multitude of public schools in our cities where a large majority of the pupils are Jews, and yet they have been required to sing Christmas carols in December, purely Christian songs, to the indignation of their parents. Such a requirement makes the people foes to the public school system. In the time of Archbishop Hughes there was carried on a great conflict between Protestants and Catholics in this country, the Catholics protesting against the reading of the Protestant Bible as a required exercise. They were told that this is a Protestant country and that if they did not like it they might stay away. That is precisely what they did. They started their parochial schools, which grew to a great system which seriously antagonizes our public schools. They were right in their objection, for the King James version of the Bible is a sectarian Bible, and must be so long as the Catholic Church forbids its use and requires that a Catholic version be used. . . . .

"We do not want to smuggle the Bible into the public schools under a false pretense. It is our one great book of religion and as such let it be treated, the church's sacred Book."

Many of the religious papers, on the other hand, regard the decision as lamentable and reactionary. The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) says:

"Nebraska's reverend judges had the opportunity to deliver a decision that would have been quoted for educational guidance in this country through a dozen generations—a decision defining the importance of ethical training for the nation's future citizens and the necessity for founding that training upon a sense of human responsibility to a Creator. The deliverance should have outlined the extent to which the Bible could be used in the schoolroom for these legitimate public purposes without infringing on the right of any parent to shape the particular religious training of his child. But the Nebraskan jurists missed their opportunity of immortalizing their bench and handed down instead a decision that the progressing thought of the nation is sure speedily to dissipate. We have therefore to thank them only for making the issue more acute. It will doubtless now be forced by other reckless infidels in other States, and so we shall have the sooner an understanding which will assure the Bible its rightful place in our schools for all the country's future."

The Rev. R. C. Wylie, D.D., of Pittsburg, secretary of the National Reform Association, has published a pamphlet in which are presented some interesting facts regarding the reading of the Bible in American public schools. From this brochure it appears that there are nine States in which the reading of the Bible in schools rests securely on a legal basis, plainly written either in the state constitution or in the school law; twelve States in which, while there is no specific mention of the Bible in the constitution or law, there are decisions of courts and state school superintendents of an unauthoritative character, which give to the custom of Bible reading quite a secure legal status; sixteen States and a Territory in which there are none of the legal safeguards mentioned above, but in which the custom of reading the Bible prevails, supported by long-established usage and public sentiment; three States and a Territory in which the Bible is not read, altho there are no legal provisions for or against the custom; and five States and a Territory in which the decisions of courts, attorneys-general, and school superintendents are adverse to the reading of the Bible.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE London Missionary Society's schooner *Southern Cross* was totally wrecked last month on the eastern side of the island of Tahiti.

THE REV. DR. CHARLER M. SHELDON, famous as the author of "In His Steps" and as the editor of the Topeka *Capital* during an eventful week in the history of that newspaper, has written a new story, "The Reformers," dealing with slum conditions and the social settlement.

THE steamship *Annam* of Marseilles, on its last voyage to China, carried an organ for the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Peking. This is the first musical instrument of its kind that has been imported into the Celestial empire, the Chinese Government having hitherto prohibited organs in Catholic places of worship.

THE Brotherhood of St. Andrew held its annual convention in Boston this year. Some 750 delegates attended, and addresses were made by Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, Bishop Anderson, of Chicago, Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Ernest Howard Crosby, John R. Mott, and many others. The "Brotherhood" now has over 3,000 members.

A LIBRARY dating back before the age of Abraham has been unearthed in Babylonia by Professor Hilprecht and presented by him to the University of Pennsylvania, of whose faculty he is a member. It consists of a large number of clay tablets, in excellent preservation, from the temple of Bel. A partial examination of the tablets leads to the hope that they may throw some new light on the first eleven chapters of Genesis.

BISHOP VINCENT reports a novel mode of propaganda for evangelical ideas in use among the Methodists of Europe, says the Nashville *Christian Advocate*. It is called "The November Conversation." This consists in the selection of a topic for conversation during the month of November. The members of the church are urged to make a point of bringing up this subject when they chance to meet, and suggestions in regard to it are circulated on topic cards, etc. The result, so far, is said to be excellent.

CANON RAWLINSON, of Canterbury, whose death is reported at the age of ninety years, was one of the most eminent of English Biblical scholars. Says the New York *Churchman*: "Egypt and the Eastern empires were the chief fields of his historical labors, but he wrote also on Biblical history and criticism. 'The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World,' 'The Sixth and Seventh Great Monarchies,' and 'A History of Ancient Egypt,' are at least semi-classic and have been reprinted in many popular editions. Canon Rawlinson was professor at Oxford from 1861 to 1872, when he received his Canterbury preferment. In 1888 he was made rector of All Hallows', Lombard Street, London, but continued to hold his canonry."

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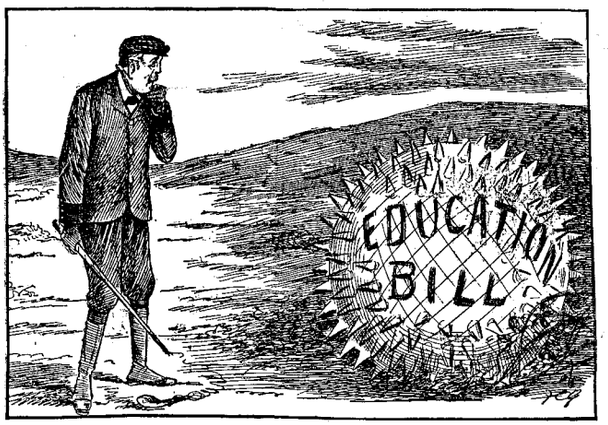
FOREIGN TOPICS.

A POSSIBLE BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

THE reassembling of both houses of Parliament—which adjourned last August—is to bring the British cabinet face to face with a serious situation. Matters may not go so far as a defeat of the Balfour ministry in the House of Commons, nevertheless there is talk of a dissolution and of an appeal to the country. The trouble is due to the now famous education bill (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 27, July 26, May 24), which has given a violent shock to the non-conformist conscience. It looks as if the agitation against this measure were growing, even assuming that it has not stirred the country as profoundly as some of its opponents claim. The Prime Minister has had to deny that the Government intended to withdraw the bill. Mr. Chamberlain finds himself under such a hot fire for supporting the bill that he has been compelled to meet a gathering of his



MR. BALFOUR'S NIGHTMARE ON THE MOOR.

There can't be any "fundamental, essential, or revolutionary" difference, but that ball is really very unlike the one I started with.
—*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

suspicious followers in his Birmingham stronghold and assure them that England is not to be handed over to the priests and parsons.

To add to the embarrassment of the British Premier, he has been threatened with a possible loss of the Irish vote for his bill. The Irish party in the Commons has been kept in line with the British cabinet on this issue through the influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. But if the Irish "break away" and oppose Mr. Balfour's bill, that gentleman will have lost one of his trump cards. However, the pressure upon the Irish members is very strong, and, unless a totally new element is introduced into the situation, they will vote with the Balfour ministry. An Irish Roman Catholic organ, *The Daily Independent and Nation* (Dublin), repudiates the idea that the Irish party will desert the education bill. Otherwise, it declares, "a political crisis of grave magnitude will arise," and it can not believe that the Home Rulers "will commit themselves to a denial of the supreme and sacred claims of religion." *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin), a Home Rule paper, is more independent:

"Hitherto the party have given a general support to the English education bill. If they alter their attitude toward that measure they will do so after weighing the pros and cons of the case, and they will not allow themselves to be turned from any course they deem wise and patriotic by the clamor of a school of politicians who seize every occasion to attempt to discredit the national representation. . . . The point in connection with the education bill seems to be a narrow one. Ireland is being disgracefully coerced, public liberties are suspended, the policeman is converted into a press censor, the landlords are in possession of the government of Ireland to do what they please. Under these circumstances ought the Irish party to turn out the Government on the education bill, if they can? Or, to put it more clearly, ought they keep this coercionist ministry in power because they are attempting to pass a measure which would be of benefit to English Catholics? If the Irish party decides that the interests of Ireland demand opposition, tooth and nail, to the coercionists, irrespective of English educational matters, they will be supported by those whom they represent; if they conclude that the English bill is so valuable as to demand the sacrifice of continuing to support the Tory ministry, the country will rely upon their judgment in the matter, however bitter the dose may be to swallow."

English opinion has not shaped itself sufficiently to indicate what Mr. Balfour will do or must do. It looks as if he must at least amend his bill to save himself. Two points are made by the opposition. The bill grants public funds without securing public control, and it imposes religious tests by compelling the tax-payer to support officials whose qualifications rest on a sectarian basis. *The Speaker* (London), a Liberal organ, says:

"The bill which was framed to destroy school boards seems likely to end in destroying the Government. Proposals, revolutionary from a fiscal point of view and reactionary from the standpoint of religious toleration, have at last aroused the dormant, we had almost said the comatose, Liberalism of the Liberal Unionist Mecca. Ever since the Government's education bill was introduced, uneasiness and dissatisfaction have been felt by the Liberal Unionists of Birmingham; an uneasiness and a dissatisfaction which the longest letters and the shortest telegrams of Mr. Chamberlain and his secretaries have been unable to remove or even to alleviate. . . . The new education bill is essentially an ecclesiastical bill, drawn up under the inspiration of the diocesan councils of the Anglican Church. Its object is to make that church a rate-aided as well as a state-aided institution. Church rates were abolished in 1869; and this is the first great attempt which has been made in England since the reform bill of 1832 to create a new local authority with power to spend rates, yet without a popular mandate to do so. If the bill passes, the great majority of rural parishes in England will find themselves compelled to pay a new education rate, to be spent not by their representatives, but by a board of managers controlled by the local parson. If the Anglican parson were a person elected by the parishioners without regard to religious tests, and accountable to them, the education bill might be tolerable, if it were confined to country districts."

Mr. Chamberlain is thought to hold the fate of the ministry in the hollow of his hand. What will he do? That is the question everybody in England is asking. *The Daily News* (London), a warm opponent of the bill in its present shape, observes:

"Mr. Chamberlain has at last come out of the briar patch. He could not very well stay there much longer. The blind eye has its dramatic uses, but even Nelson would scarcely have turned it on a rebellious crew. . . . It is clear that rank mutiny is afoot in Birmingham. The idea seems almost incredible. Mutiny in Birmingham, the Mecca of stern, unbending, Liberal Unionists—the very shrine and sanctuary of the Chamberlain cult! But so it is. The education bill has proved a meat too strong even for those tough digestions; and the men who stoned Mr. Lloyd-George last year seemed more inclined to stone Mr. Chamberlain now. Whatever its failings, Birmingham sincerely and passionately cares for education. The educational record of that city is of the highest, and every Birmingham man has good reason to be proud of the Birmingham school board. They now see that body threatened with wanton and unmerited destruction; and their anger has broken through the bonds of party discipline."

Our authority admits Mr. Chamberlain's cleverness in keeping his followers in line, but it thinks the task may prove too much even for him in this crucial instance:

"Mr. Chamberlain knows the value of the soft answer. He asks for 'a free interchange of views.' It is to be a Midland Vereeniging, and the rebels are going to be treated right royally. Every blandishment known to the astutest of electioneers will be brought to bear on the rebels. The Cromwellian pistol will be kept in the background. Soft-sawder will be the main diet.

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There will be a great appearance of elasticity and open-mindedness; there may possibly be a repetition of previous pledges of parliamentary concession. Mr. Chamberlain may even try to repeat the audacious argument of the letter which he addressed last April to Dr. Glover, in which he argued that he had been converted to denominationalism by the Non-conformists themselves. But we doubt whether any of these maneuvers will prove so successful at this time of day. . . . Mr. Chamberlain is the member for West Birmingham. He wishes to remain so. He has no desire to become an heroic exile, a wandering martyr to a bill which is 'not in his department.' But, if our correspondent is rightly informed, such an issue is not entirely impossible. According to his estimate, five-sixths of the Liberal Unionists in Birmingham are disaffected. The garrison is in open revolt, and ready to let in the enemy."

The supporters of the bill continue undaunted. The statement that the ministry is in danger is scouted. Public opinion is alleged to be unaffected or misled. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) bids Mr. Balfour stick to his guns:

"It is utterly ridiculous to hear members of a party which commands a majority of a hundred and twenty or upward talking as if defeat were possible, and advocating agreement with the adversary while they are in the way with him. They will get no quarter from the Radical Sennacherib, cringe they never so lowly before the vaporings of Rab-Shakeh; neither need they to rest on that bruised reed, the Irish Pharaoh-Necho. The worthy, and, at the same time, the safe course for the Government is to go boldly forward, refuse all concessions, force the bill through, and then await their vindication, which will assuredly come when the country sees that, in its working, none of the terrible consequences foretold are apparent. To give way now spells abject futility, and a dishonored existence by grace of the enemy until such time as it is convenient to the latter to terminate it. A bold front and a strict maintenance of party discipline will carry the Government safely through. There is no reason whatever why Mr. Balfour's ministry should not swim; but at least, if they sink, let them sink with honor."

THE SULTAN OF KELANTAN'S POLICE FORCE.

THE Sultan of Kelantan once said that nobody in his dominions ever sent or received letters. This statement enabled him to baffle the King of Siam, who wanted to absorb Kelantan and who suggested, as an entering wedge, the use of Siamese postage-stamps. It requires careful search of the map to discover Kelantan, which is in the Malay Peninsula and forms a native state bordering on the China Sea. Siam claims it as a vassal, but the Sultan of Kelantan insists that King Chulalongkorn and he are "allies." The Sultan sends the King a golden flower occasionally, and there has been much dispute between the two parties as to whether this was a token of vassalage or an act of politeness.

News reached Paris lately that Great Britain had "grabbed" Kelantan. She had landed troops and was ordering the Sultan about. Excitement reigned in the French press and the French Foreign Office. Then Great Britain denied it. True, one of her cruisers was in the neighborhood, and perhaps the Sultan of Kelantan had hired a few Indian troops "privately." But his Majesty, according to the London *Times*, must have been shaking up the police force:

"'The legend of the 300 Sikhs' may, without the smallest hesitation, be dismissed as untrue, and the conjectures that have been founded upon it as baseless. The only possible foundation on which the rumor appears to rest is . . . the sufficiently modest fact that the Sultan of Kelantan, during a recent visit to Singapore, enlisted some 30 Punjabis to act as policemen in his capital.

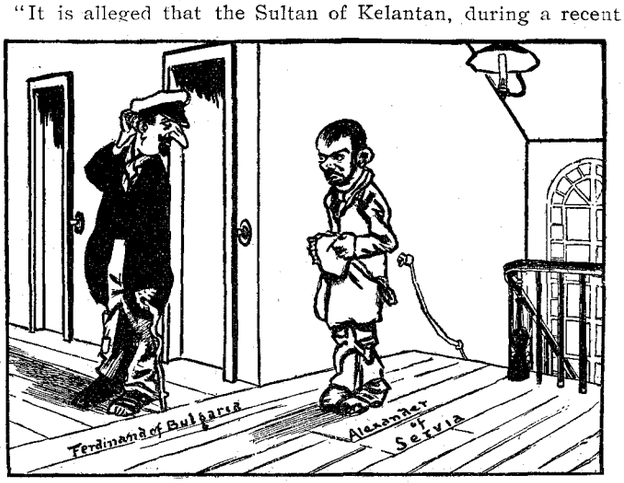
"The state on which attention has thus suddenly been concentrated must be a *terra ignota* to almost all Englishmen save those who administer the federated Malay states upon its borders. Flanked by its sister states of Trengganu and Kedah, it marches with both the protected states of Perak and Pahang. . . . For more than a century Siam has claimed there an uncertain suzerainty. This claim the sultans of Kelantan seem to have consistently denied and resented, but some ten years ago Siam had the satisfaction of seeing the flag of the White Elephant flying at the mouth of the Kelantan River, and of putting a nominal ruler on the throne. It is not denied that the Siamese protectorate thus established is no more than 'a Gilbertian travesty' of the British administration which, in the hands of a series of able and devoted officials, has brought the neighboring federated states out of chaos to order and prosperity. The unrest and confusion of Siamese Malaya are a serious impediment to the peace and well-being of our protectorate. But France may rest assured that we have no intention of trying to end this state of things by such a leap in the dark as the Havas Agency describes. Our interests in the Malay Peninsula are, as the more thoughtful French journals realize, considerable, and we attach to them the importance they deserve. We do not, however, design to insure them by sudden aggression upon debatable territory. It can not be impossible for France and England, while securing their due rights in the spheres in which they respectively predominate, to cooperate peacefully in developing the great natural resources of Siam without taking steps of a menacing character."

But the hypothesis of the Sultan's police force is not found workable by the French press. The Siamese garrison in Kelantan proved unruly once or twice, but the idea that the Sultan could overawe the soldiers with policemen is thought appropriate only to comic opera. The ministerial *Temps* (Paris) complains that such incidents as this one are not "isolated" but are symptomatic. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"It is alleged that the Sultan of Kelantan, during a recent

THE FLIGHT FROM THE COSSACKS ON GERMANY'S FRONTIER.

SOLDIER: "Halt! Where are you going?"
GERMAN SUBJECT: "To Haiti to be nearer Germany's protecting power.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).



BEFORE THE CZAR'S DOOR.

ALEXANDER TO FERDINAND: "What, you here begging, too?"
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

PICTORIAL HITS ON

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visit to Singapore, hired some thirty Sikhs to constitute a police force in his capital, this step being rendered necessary by the disorderly conduct of the Siamese garrison. At sight of this Malay Sultan protecting himself with Anglo-Indian troops against the garrison sent by his suzerain at Bangkok, it is difficult to believe that British policy and British agents are not interfering in any way with the concerns of the petty sultanates in the Malay Peninsula."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONCLUSION OF THE "AUSGLEICH."

THE tortuous negotiations between the representatives of Austria and Hungary with reference to the renewal of the *Ausgleich*, or act of union between both countries, seem at last to have reached a favorable conclusion. These negotiations have been under way for months past. They threatened recently to end in disaster, and a situation of a serious character grew out of them. At last the Emperor himself summoned the premiers of both nations and forbade any rupture of the negotiations until an agreement had been reached. The result of this step was favorable. There may be obstruction in the parliaments, but the matter itself is settled definitely, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). Certain Hungarian organs, including the *Magyax Nemzet* (Budapest), urge difficulties of one kind and another, but the motive of this course is said to be the benefit of the Hungarian party cause.

The agreement, it is announced, "comprises not only the autonomous tariff and the *Ausgleich proper*, but all differences between the two countries which have arisen during the last few years about the interpretation of existing laws on both sides." The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) dwells with emphasis upon the satisfaction to be derived by the people of both countries from a happy conclusion of the negotiations. The *Pravo Lidu* (Prague) is similarly minded, but it is observable that the organs of the various nationalities insist that there can be no acceptance of compromise upon local issues, such as the language question in Bohemia. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) looks for trouble in the settlement of details in the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* thus analyzes the state of national feeling:

"There is a prevalent opinion that the latter [Hungary] sought to drive a hard bargain with Austria, speculating upon the divided state of the country. This may or may not be the case, but it is firmly believed that no Austrian parliament could be found to accept the conditions for the *Ausgleich* put forward by the Hungarian ministry. Without going into details, it may be said that the Agrarian interests have greatly influenced the Hungarian demands, to the prejudice of the industrial interests of Austria. Dr. von Körber appears to have seen his opportunity and to have killed two birds with one stone. By taking a resolute stand against what he held to be exaggerated pretensions on the part of Hungary he rallied the different factions of the Austrian Reichsrath almost to a man. Czechs and Germans, Clericals and Radicals, have silenced their differences for the moment and are ready to go as far as the prime minister thinks proper to lead them. . . . Meanwhile the menacing tone of the ministerial statements made both in Austria and Hungary is not without its disadvantage. It has fomented the hostile spirit that has for years past existed between a great portion of public feeling in both countries, and is calculated to promote the separatist movement in Austria as well as in Hungary. It is difficult to say who is to blame, but the protracted nationality conflict in Austria has latterly enabled Hungary to assume at times a predominant voice in the partnership, which would never have been the case if a normal condition of affairs had existed in Austria."

PARENTAL QUANDARY OF THE HEIR TO THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN THRONE.

PRINCESS HOHENBERG has become the mother of a baby boy. To fully realize the importance of this event, "involving," in the words of the London *Times*, "far-reaching consequences for the future of the [Austro-Hungarian] dynasty and the monarchy," some romantic particulars must be kept in mind. The Archduke Franz (or Francis) Ferdinand fell in love some years ago with the beautiful and brilliant—some authorities add ambitious—Countess Sophie Chotek. The Archduke is the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. The Countess is not of the blood royal. But the good Emperor Francis Joseph consented to a morganatic marriage between the young people, provided the Archduke would renounce any rights to the throne which his children born of the Countess might have. This arrangement proving acceptable to the high contracting parties, the wedding took place in 1900.

But the renunciation of his children's rights by the Archduke created a great uproar at the time. It was pointed out that the Pope could absolve all parties from the obligations of this oath at any period. Moreover, the Hungarians—or a powerful party of them—refused to admit the validity of the oath on general principles. They insisted that the children of Countess Chotek, or Princess Hohenberg as she is now styled, must inherit the crown of Hungary whatever happened in Austria. Such is the situation which the birth of a baby boy has made so acute. On the subject of

GERMAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

POLONIZATION OF WEST PRUSSIA.
CHORUS OF POLISH JEWS: "Ve vill soon pe de only vuns here dot speak Cherman!"
—*Simplicissimus* (Berlin).

UNWELCOME.
AUSTRIA TO CHARLES OF ROUMANIA AND PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA: "You can't play in Macedonia, my children."
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

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the Archduke, whose parental quandary causes all the agitation, the London *World* gives much and definite information:

"He is at once the future sovereign of a great empire and the hero of a romance, the hope of an important political party, and a willing tool in the hands of a clever woman. Sooner or later he will be called upon—unless the Fates with their shears intervene—to play a rôle of almost incomparable difficulty. As Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and ruler of Bohemia, Galicia, Dalmatia, Croatia, and any number of other states, he will have to hold the balance even among some dozen rival nationalities, each one with a taste for flying at the throat of its neighbors. He must spend his life—he has no choice in the matter if he be Emperor—trying to do the impossible, trying to reconcile interests that clash, and induce people who hate one another to throw in their lot together loyally. Among his subjects he will have Pan-Germans and Pan-Slavs, evangelicals of the narrowest type and ultramontanes of the most *exalté*—men to whom the Pope is the abomination of abominations, and men to whom he stands as the emblem of all that is holy. He will have among them, too, republicans and absolutists, progressives and reactionaries, constitutionalists, anarchists, and socialists; and on him will fall the duty of keeping peace among the lot. With such a work before him, little wonder he looks depressed sometimes, and is more prone to sigh than to laugh.

"Franz Ferdinand is the eldest son of the Austrian Emperor's brother, the late Archduke Karl Ludwig, a man of great talents and great virtues, whose life was wasted completely because he was out of touch with his times. Had he lived in the fifteenth century he would no doubt have been a shining light; in the nineteenth, he was an anachronism. Even in Austria he was looked on askance owing to the way he used to rail against all things modern. And he brought up his son to walk in his own footsteps: from his earliest days Franz Ferdinand was taught—his tutors were always Jesuits—to look on constitutionalism as the curse of Austria, and on religious toleration as something akin to blasphemy."

But in recent years the heir to the Austrian throne has "broadened" according to some observers. The situation created by the birth of his son can not fail to test his capacity severely. As *The Spectator* (London) says:

"Austrians are well aware that the papacy can absolve both husband and wife from the obligation of their oaths, and fear or hope that in time to come there may be a disputed succession. This is the more possible because in Hungary parliament and the King together are absolute, even as regards rights of succession, while in Austria this is not quite the case, old precedent being held to be binding. If after the accession of the Archduke the Clerical party, to which the Princess belongs, and the Liberals took opposite sides, the dispute might produce very serious results."

It is thought by most authorities that the lady in the case will be responsible for any trouble that may arise from this delicate dilemma. The *Indépendance Belge* has this to say:

"The fact is that we have a very complicated situation here, one which may occasion grave internal troubles in the future. Hungarian law does not admit that the Archduke, in marrying the Countess Chotek, contracted a morganatic union. Hence the Archduke Franz Ferdinand must be succeeded by his legitimate son. The Archduke has no power to renounce for his children rights which are inalienably theirs. When the Archduke was married, this question was debated at length in the Reichsrath and in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies. It became evident then that the question was not settled by the Archduke's renunciation, and that in a given contingency the independence party in Hungary might make it a weapon against Austria. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand could not, as Emperor-King, wholly repudiate those who wish to secure the succession for his son. Thus it must always be regarded as a possibility that some arrangement will be made to guarantee to a certain extent the rights of the children born of the marriage of the Archduke with Countess Chotek. This question, altho of secondary importance at present, may become very pressing in certain circumstances. It is no exaggeration to say that it will certainly complicate the situation resulting in Austria-Hungary through the disappearance of Francis Joseph from the political scene."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LATIN AMERICA AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

THE active interest displayed by the Government of the United States in all that transpires in Venezuela, Colombia, and the Isthmus of Panama is interpreted in a sinister spirit by the more resolute section of the South American press. Public opinion is perhaps to be stirred up to the point of protest against our Government's South American policy. The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), a very influential daily, is taking the lead in this direction. It urges a combination of the republics of the Southern continent with a view to obtaining an explicit statement from the United States. It even says:

"It is incumbent upon the Argentine Republic to secure particulars with reference to the designs of the United States in South America, to inaugurate concerted diplomatic action, and to begin measures of defense for the sake of putting an end to any idea of intervention on the part of North America."

The Chilean press is responding with energy to this appeal, but the *Lei* (Santiago) does not want to precipitate unpleasantness. The echoes of the *Prensa's* utterance are, however, loudest in Europe. The *Liberté* (Paris) calls upon Latin Europe, France, Italy, and the Spanish peninsula to support Latin America against the United States. And the *Economiste Français* (Paris) gives greater scope to the idea by suggesting an alliance of all the world's Latin peoples in Europe and America:

"The nations of Central and South America must be ranked among the Latin peoples. A positive alliance with these peoples would be difficult perhaps, because it would arouse the suspicions of the United States. But at any rate a thoroughly cordial understanding is needed, a growing intimacy of the relations between the Latin peoples of Europe and those of America. It would be well to head off the repetition of any such events as the cession by Bolivia of a part of her Amazon territory to a North American syndicate. Excepting Venezuela and Colombia, which are unfortunately afflicted with chronic disturbances, all Central and South America is now pacified and prosperous. This indicates that a great future awaits the nations of the Latin race as well in the New World as in the Old."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) deprecates any movement looking to South American action against the United States. It says the United States is bound to become the dominant power in Central America if not in South America, and any protest against destiny is vain.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

URUGUAY AND ITALY.—The Italians should lose no time in strengthening their growing influence in Uruguay, says the *Sole* (Rome). It speaks with enthusiasm of the great natural wealth of the little South American republic and of the ease with which Italy could make its influence the dominant one.

PARADISE OF TRUSTS.—Austria has a reputation as the happy hunting-ground of trusts, according to A. Raffalovitch in the *Journal des Economistes* (Paris), but Germany is their real paradise. They get all the encouragement they need in the Kaiser's dominions. They number over 300, of which 220 control some branch of industrial production.

EDUCATION OF FRENCH ARMY OFFICERS.—Military education in France is in a bad way, if we are to accept the statements made by André Gavet in the *Revue Politique at Parlementaire* (Paris). St. Cyr, the famous military academy, sends young officers to the army with everything to learn. The other military colleges load the regiments with crude material. The net result is a national peril.

POISON A WORLD POWER.—The passion for some form of opiate is enslaving the civilized world, with results that are profoundly modifying the destinies of the human race, declares Achille de Carlo in the *Rivista Moderna* (Rome). Morphin, strychnin, opium, hasheesh, tobacco, tea, coffee, alcohol, and other things conquer their thousands daily and influence the civilized world more than all the armies, navies, and alliances in existence.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE EDUCATION OF A CAPITALIST.

THE NEEDLE'S EYE. By Florence Morse Kingsley. Cloth, 5 x 7¾ in., 381 pp. Price, $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

MRS. KINGSLEY has the distinction—unusual even in these days of literary booms and forced circulations—of having written a story that has sold, according to the publisher's latest announcement, to the extent of two million copies! She has written half a dozen novels since "Titus" started on its record-breaking career, and tho none other has approached that in the number or size of its editions (the low price had much to do with them), her style has steadily improved and she has secured a permanent clientèle, very respectable qualitatively or quantitatively considered. She has secured it, too, by entirely legitimate means.

FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY.

Her work does not appeal to the "smart set" at all. One does not find *le grande passion* in any of her stories. She does not probe to the depths in any direction, she is not a keen pathologist. Events transpire, not right under your eyes, but at a little distance, and you feel always that you are reading a story, not witnessing a drama of life. But there is always a real story for you to read, wholesome and interesting, and you are sure it is going to turn out well for all the principal characters.

"The Needle's Eye" is the best work she has given us. She gets away, in it, from Bible times, and tells of a multimillionaire who is in training from his babyhood for the difficult task of using his wealth in the service of his fellows in such a way as shall elevate, not pauperize, them. He finds his "way out" in tearing down the rattletrap tenements of New York City and building in their place sanitary dwellings for the poor. He meets all sorts of opposition. His young wife wants to cut a splurge in society. His attorneys and capitalistic friends sneer and try to divert him. Religious leaders find that his labors reflect upon them. City officials place all sorts of stumbling-blocks in his way. And his tenants themselves view his efforts with distrust and abuse his generosity. There is something unnatural in all this opposition, for no man who undertakes the work Immanuel Rossi undertook is going to fail of support and plenty of it. Witness the Mills hotels. We always admire altruism in the other fellow, however little we cultivate it in ourselves. Even Immanuel wins over most of his opponents, including his wife, and we leave New York at the close of the book in the beginning of a great transformation.

The best part of the story, to us, is that which precedes Immanuel's coming to New York. The story of his childhood, as a foundling, is painful but dramatically strong, and the development in the child's mind of the idea that God is literally his father is strikingly described and leads to interesting results.

SENTIMENT AND THE SOUTH.

GABRIEL TOLLIVER. By Joel Chandler Harris. Cloth, 5¾ x 7¾ in., 448 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE South in the beautiful days before the war has been the happy hunting-ground of many a story writer. The South restless and desolate just after the war has proved an equally fruitful field. Romancers have woven the South into their highly colored tales. Sentimentalists have shed their tears (often maudlin ones) over its memory. Sad little reminiscences in the guise of fiction have been published in great numbers. But amid all these novels, the ones which give a true picture of the conditions either before or immediately after the war are hard to find, and such a book one welcomes gladly. The most recent of such is Mr. Joel Chandler Harris's latest work, "Gabriel Tolliver."

This book is a detailed account of the causes which led to the present attitude of Southerners toward the negroes. It is a great relief to find a book which, in place of vague and lachrymose sentiment, gives the reader real conditions. "Gabriel Tolliver" is a remarkable story in many ways, remarkable for the material which the author omits as well as for the material which he uses. For instance, altho the story opens in the days immediately preceding the war, there is not a single battle in the book, and altho the Ku Klux Klan makes its appearance, it is not for any melodramatic end. Such restraint is so unusual as to deserve mention.

Altho the book is a clear statement of conditions hard for Northerners to understand, and often entirely misunderstood by them, there is about it no atmosphere of the novel with a purpose. The story is as charmingly told and as full of delightful character-study as the rest of Mr. Harris's tales; but while leisurely reading it, one finds that one is getting light on many things, that the attitude of Southerners on many subjects is being gradually made plain. One learns these things in the most natural way in the world, just as one might have learned them living in Shady Glen in the 'sixties.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

This story might well be an example to other story-writers whose work deals with the South. Mr. Harris's work is as tender and as sympathetic as the most ardent Southerner could wish it, but he has substituted for hysteria, calmness, and for sentimental maunderings, facts. Mr. Harris's name has always stood for the most charming interpretation of the negro's character, and it seems amost unnecessary to say that in "Gabriel Tolliver" the negroes are as real as ever. But not only the negroes, but Billy Sanders, Mrs. Absalom and all the others are very real people whose acquaintance we are very glad to make, and nothing could be more exquisite than the account of Nan growing up so unwillingly to a young lady.

But—and it seems inevitable that there should be a but in every review,—the sweep of the story as a whole is often marred by such anticipatory phrases as, "it would have been better for Gabriel and his friends had he passed on without a word." Every one knows how an act, apparently unimportant, may be the beginning of the most important episode of one's life; but in stories it spoils the illusion to have the unimportant act portentously commented upon.

AN INTERPRETER OF CHILDHOOD.

THE BOOK OF JOYOUS CHILDREN. By James Whitcomb Riley. Illustrated by J. W. Vawter. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7¾ in., 176 pp. Price, $1.20 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. RILEY'S verse leaves a critic in a quandary. One can hardly apply to it the standards of literature. Yet it is literature of a sort. Moreover, its popularity indicates vitality; and vitality in literature compels respect wherever you find it. But what can one, even with the best of intentions, make of such lines as these, occurring in the first and the most serious poem of the book:

> Kneel, all glowing, to
> The cool spring, and with it sip
> The Book of Joyous Children.

The meaning is fairly clear when one reads the whole poem, but nothing can make the lines even tolerable verse. There are others almost equally as bad, or they would seem so but that they are represented in most cases as coming from an illiterate youngster, and their badness one takes as, in some occult way, part of the fun.

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JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

> An' wunst he climbed on our back-fence,
> An' flop his arms an' nen commence
> To crow, like he's a hen.

Why a hen? Solely because Mr. Riley had to have a rime for "again." Elmer Brown, "awfulest boy in this here town," makes fun of his father on the sly:

> Nen when his Ma she slip an' take
> Him in the other room an' shake
> *Him good!* w'y, he *don't* care—no, *sir!*

Why did his ma *slip?* But one must close the eyes to all this sort of thing and judge Mr. Riley by the general effect of his work. And you certainly do get the spirit of the harum-scarum boy and girl in reading him—not the kind you want your boy or girl to become—the Lord forbid!—but the kind you like to read about in somebody else's family. And if, in imparting this spirit of rollicking childhood, he evinces an entire lack of awesome regard for prosody and syntax, that can't be helped now.

This volume, however, will not do anything to increase Mr. Riley's fame. His best work is none of it here. It is not only far behind Eugene Field's work in rippling fun and surprising turns and originality, but it is some distance behind Mr. Riley's former work. We can forgive him for all sorts of liberties with the English language, but we can't forgive him for being *tame;* and most of this book is very tame. Two-thirds of it would be thrown aside as truck by discriminating editors if it came to them over an unknown name. But the pictures are delightful.

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AN IMPOSSIBLE PLOT.

THE TWO VANREVELS. By Booth Tarkington. Illustrations by Henry Hutt. Cloth, 5⅛ x 7⅝ in., 351 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

IT has been two years since Mr. Tarkington published his "Monsieur Beaucaire," and one can not charge him, therefore, with undue haste in the production of this his third novel. He has probably taken more time to the writing of this new novel and expended on it more labor than with either of his other works; and it is a thousand pities that he has expended so much skill upon an impossible plot. Everything depends upon the mistake Miss Betty Carewe makes in thinking that Tom Vanrevel is Crailey Gray and Crailey is Tom, and in persisting in her mistake week after week while constantly in the society of their friends and not infrequently with the two gentlemen themselves, tho never with both at the same time. Such a blunder might answer admirably for a short story or for a pivotal incident in a novel; but the strain upon the reader's credulity is too great when Miss Betty is required to repeat her blunder over and over again, for more than 300 pages, in a small town where everybody knows everybody else.

BOOTH TARKINGTON.

Miss Betty is nobody's fool either. She has just returned from the convent school to Rouen (readers of "The Gentleman from Indiana" will remember Rouen) where she drives all the young men wild at first sight. The tale is laid back in the forties, and the aristocracy of this Indiana town, for the story never wanders far from Rouen, furnishes all the *dramatis personæ*. Mr. Tarkington has revived the life of those days with a loving hand—its hoopskirts and its harpsichords, its all-night balls and its gambling parties, its discussions of the impending war with Mexico, its volunteer fire department, and its sentimental songs, especially Tom Moore's "O Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms," which plays almost as prominent a part as that played in "Trilby" by "Ben Bolt." The characters are remarkably well drawn, all but the heroine's father, who is a melodramatic villain, unnaturally cruel and stagey. There is a feud between him and Tom Vanrevel, the result of political differences. Tom is the hero and almost as fine a fellow as Mr. Tarkington's former hero Jack Harkness—he couldn't be finer. Miss Betty falls in love with him in a strangely mixed way. She is in love with his character as she has heard it described, but thinking that Crailey Gray is Tom, the former gets the benefit of that part of her love. Then she is in love with Tom's own self, tho she is some time in finding it out. When she finds that Tom is really Tom, the two parts of this divided love fit together and a happy result is seen to be near at hand. The strain of this impossible plot is not the only strain upon the reader. Mr. Tarkington has on the whole a good style; but he gets some far-fetched metaphors occasionally. For instance: "The blood went from his cheeks as a swallow flies down from a roof!"

A DISH OF PARODIES.

CONDENSED NOVELS. Second Series. By Bret Harte. Cloth, 4½ x 7¼ in., 236 pp. Price, $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

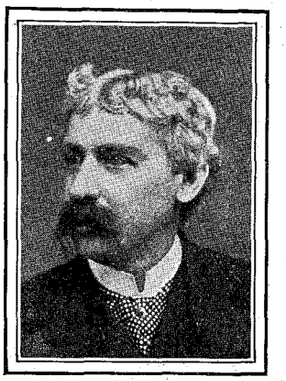
A CERTAIN sentimental interest attaches to the last work of a deceased art worker, whether writer, painter, or sculptor, especially when the public becomes acquainted with the work only after its author's decease. Bret Harte's "Condensed Novels, Second Series," is one of this class, and the critic who has enjoyed the healthful charm of his earlier work must needs regret that this absolutely final one should have such small claim on a reader.

Bret Harte's humor in his "Condensed Novels" of a generation ago was very acceptable. It was rollicking fun, and outrageous, lighthearted burlesque of the most popular writers of the period, such as Bulwer Lytton, D'Israeli, Dickens, and others. He imitated their styles wonderfully well, and reproduced their idiosyncrasies.

In this second series he has attempted the same with writers now in vogue. He burlesques Anthony Hope, Sir Conan Doyle, Hall Caine, Stevenson, Edward Noyes Westcott, Kipling, and Marie Corelli. The handling of them is pretty poor, and tho the "Stories Three" and "Zut-Ski," where he has fun with Kipling and Miss Corelli, are more worthy of Bret Harte, the publication of this small book will add nothing to his reputation. There is the flavor of the "funny man" in comic opera or the vaudeville: not quite so broad, or cheap, or overdone, but with a conscious grappling for effects whose comicality sinks deepest into the gallery patrons. This is not the note of Bret Harte's wonted humor.

The titles of the burlesques in this volume serve to indicate the deteriorated quality of the author's playfulness. "Rupert the Resembler," "Golly and the Christian; or, the Minx and the Manksman," "The Adventures of John Longbowe, Yeoman," "Dan'l Borem," "Stories Three," "Zut-Ski," do not show the master-hand, and Bret Harte's was that.

In the Kipling and Corelli burlesques (two writers whose style and mental gyrations are of the most facile for parodying) there are some of the old flashes that waken to quick laughter. Bret Harte certainly acquired the heavy British appreciation of mere play on words. He does it very well, but punning is not worth doing at all. In "Jungle Folk," Moo Kow, after speaking of her terror-inspiring presence at Sunde's Kool Pikniks, adds: "And yet, behold! I have taken the place of the mothers of men, and I have nourished the mighty ones of the earth! But that," said the Moo Kow, turning her head aside bashfully, "that is Anudder Story. Again: Mulled Winey taps Otherwise on the head with a decanter till the cut glass slowly shivered." Mulled Winey clears the jungle of its denizens by his stories, which he had kept up till "there was a booming crash, and a long, deep rumbling among the distant hills. . . . The strain was too great, and day was actually breaking." In "Zut-ski," the Egyptian Princess does a chromatic dance à la Loie Fuller." Even the common Arab attendants who who were peeping in at the doors raised their melodious native cry: "Alloe, Fullah! Alloe, Fullah!" again and again.



BRET HARTE.

Rather poor stuff, that, for the author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp." It is a poor survival of the burlesquer of "Lothair."

A GUSH OF ROMANCE.

"TEMPORAL POWER." By Marie Corelli. Cloth, 5¼ x 7⅝ in., 559 pp. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

THE title of Miss Corelli's latest work is not happy, even if philosophically correct. It would seem to promise something heavy and didactic, especially as the quotation marks insinuate the temporal power of the Pope. But this "study of supremacy" is a counterpane of "purple patches" which the lady throws over her socialistic and ethical views.

It is also a gush of romance. Miss Corelli has a *copia fandi*, a writing flux, which nothing short of death is likely to curb. Imagination and romantic fervor are her distinguishing gifts, and they are let loose here. Incidentally, her attitude toward monarchy, the church, love, woman, and other points are brought out, at times with phrenetic vigor.

"Temporal Power" deals with the conversion of a King. From the most conventional type of constitutional monarch, leading a life of pleasure and perfectly indifferent to the people, he suddenly, through the momentum of inertia it would seem, wakes up, goes forth and joins a red-hot revolutionary body in his own capital, and later, at the head of a popular mob, marches to the Parliament to demand the righting of the corruptions of the state.

Miss Corelli avails herself to the fullest of the license of a romancer. She is like Ouida in the way she lavishes perfections or imperfections on her characters, and is even more perfervid than Ouida in her eulogy or condemnation. This exaggeration, the want of balance, lack of artistic restraint whether in thought or its expression, are Marie Corelli's shortcomings as a literary artist. She takes five hundred and sixty pages to work out her idea of "Temporal Power."

The "study" has the merit of being interesting, if there are frequent moments in which the reader has the shameful sense that he is in thrall to a splendid "shilling shocker."

The King is handsome, intelligent, strong, and brave. He marries the princess his royal parents select. She is appallingly beautiful, but absolute ice. After eighteen years of unthawing frigidity, she falls in love with the King after he has turned Socialist and become madly enamored with "Lotys." This lady is the incarnation of all that is good, and, tho not strictly beautiful, is bewilderingly fascinating. Of course, she does not know that "Pasquin Leroy," the new recruit to her "children," the revolutionists, is King when they fall in love with each other. A gigantic revolutionist, Sergius Thora, is in love with her, too. So after Miss Corelli has got the King (he is not named otherwise throughout the book) and the kingdom back to a condition in which he would be the fine flower of "Temporal Power," and his glacial consort has waked up to her Launcelot-and-Arthur husband, and everything seems to be "set right," she upsets the whole beautiful harmony by love! Lotys dismisses the King because he is a married man, and Sergius shoots Lotys because she admits that she loves the King. Lotys leaves a request that she shall he buried in the sea. So she is launched in a flower-trimmed bark with "Lotys" on the sail, and they send her out toward the horizon in the face of a tremendous gale. Elaine's meek funeral trip up the river with the dumb old servitor as helmsman pales into Quaker jejuneness by the side of this funeral excursion of Lotys. For the King has determined to share it with her, and when they get out in the horrible grandeur of the wild storm and he is clinging with a faint smile to the purple velvet pall that shrouds his beloved, Sergius comes up from the hold where he had secreted himself. The meeting is unpleasant, because each had fondly hoped it was to be a tête-à-tête between himself and the remains of the lady. But the King, sad yet debonair, admits he had as lief be shot as drowned. Whereupon, Sergius shoots himself. The King is very happy at being alone with Lotys and the weather so bad. He goes down with the leaden casket.

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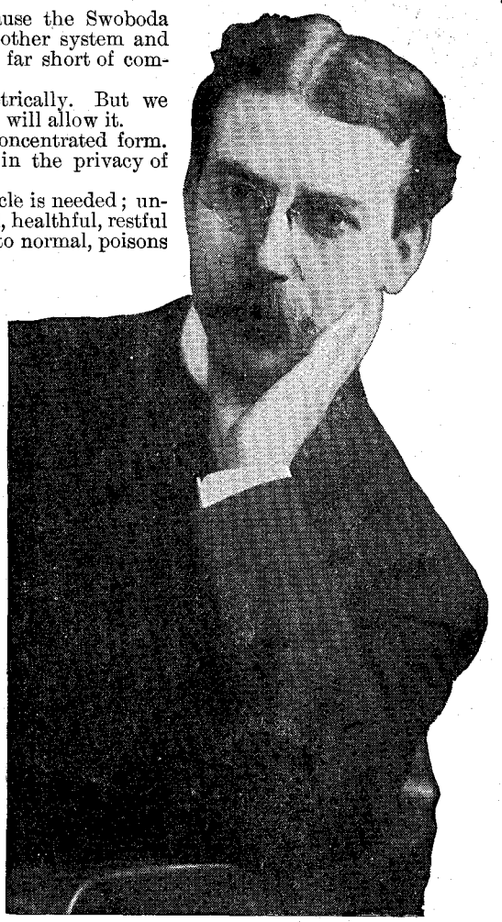

A Man Without an Axe to Grind

BEATRICE, NEBR., Sept. 27, 1901.

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Dear Sir: I feel only right to send you an acknowledgment of the great benefit I have received from your system of physiological training.

At the time I commenced (last May) I was thought by everyone to be in a dying condition. I was in very morbid state of mind from an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach, and with scarcely enough strength to keep moving. I had for years attempted to build up my physical system by first one method of physical culture and then another. In all, I found the results slow and the exercise *too much trouble*.

At the present writing I have arrived at a state of physical development which I would have thought impossible for me to attain. I am in a state of practically perfect health, and the excessive secretion of acid has entirely ceased.

Your system is not only the best I have ever tried but is beyond all comparison with any such.

Very gratefully yours,
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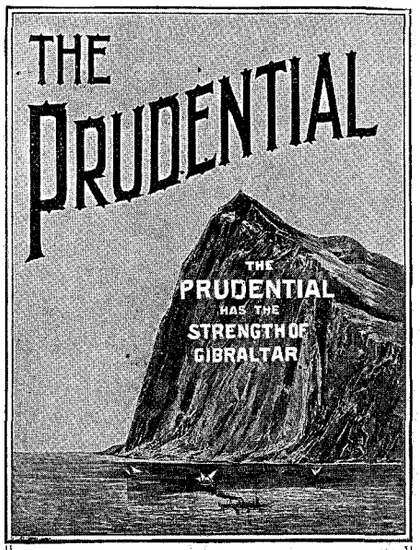

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Wyndham Girls."—Marion A. Taggart, (The Century Company, $1.20 net.)

"Abraham Lincoln."—John G. Nicolay. (The Century Company, $2.40 net.)

"A History of German Literature."—John G. Robertson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50 net.)

"The Last Word."—Alice MacGowan. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Private Soldier Under Washington."—Charles K. Bolton. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25 net.)

"The East of To-Day and To-Morrow."—Henry C. Potter. (The Century Company, $1 net.)

"What is the Soul? Has the Dog a Soul?"—C. W. Larison. (Fonic Publishing House, Ringos, N. J.)

"Aladdin O'Brien."—Gouveneur Morris. (The Century Company, $1.25.)

"Economic Tangles."—Judson Grenell. (Purdy Publishing Company, Chicago, $1.)

"Doctor Bryson."—Frank H. Spearman. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"The White Wolf and other Fireside Tales."—A. T. Quiller-Couch. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Caterpillars and their Moths."—Ida Mitchell Eliot and Carolina Gray Soule. (The Century Company, $2 net.)

"Henry Wadsworth Longfellow."—Thomas W. Higginson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10 net.)

"Neglected People of the Bible."—Dinsdale T. Young. (American Tract Society, $1.)

"Condensed Novels."—Bret Harte. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"Mind Power and Privileges."—Albert B. Olston. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Why we Believe in the Bible."—Henry M. King. (American Tract Society, $1.)

"The Glory and Joy of the Resurrection."—James Paton. (American Tract Society, $1.)

"The Heart of the Doctor."—Mabel G. Foster. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Captain Craig."—Edwin Arlington Robinson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"Under Colonial Colors."—Everett T. Tomlinson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.20 net.)

"Hearts Courageous."—Hallie E. Rives. (Bowen, Merrill & Co.)

"Wanted—A Chaperon."—Paul Leicester Ford. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2 net.)

"The Man in the Street Stories."—From the New York *Times*; with introduction by Chauncey M. Depew. (J. S. Ogilvie Company, $1.)

"The Writing of the Short Story." Lewis W. Smith. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

"The Philosophy of the Christian Religion,"—Andrew M. Fairbairn. (The Macmillan Company, $3.50 net.)

"The Rise of Religious Liberty in America."—Sanford H. Cobb. (The Macmillan Company, $4 net.)

"The Poetry of Robert Browning."—Stopford A. Brooke. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Earth and the Fulness Thereof."—Peter Rosegger. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Boys of Waveney."—Robert Leighton. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Life and Adventures of Harry Tracy."—Lloyd Jones. (Jewett & Lindrooth, Chicago, $0.50.)

"Character Photography"—Rev. A. C. Welch. (Jennings & Pye, $1.)

"Up from Georgia."—Frank L. Stanton. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"Hazel Pierce."—William A. Ilo. (A. Hograve & Co., $1.50.)

"With Force and Arms."—Howard R. Garis. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, $1.)

"Westwind Songs."—Arthur Upson. (Edmund D. Brooks, Minneapolis, $0.75 net.)

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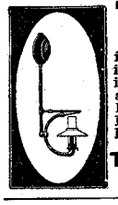

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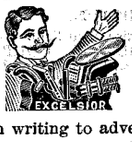

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"Love of Great Men and other Essays."—Salvarona. (Mystic River Book Company, Boston; dark brown velour, $1.50.)

"Glimpses of China and Chinese Homes."—Edward S. Morse. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Barbara Ladd."—Charles G. D. Roberts. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Spiritual Outlook."—Willard Chamberlain Selleck. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.)

"The Whirlwind."—Rupert Hughes. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The Splendid Idle Forties."—Gertrude Atherton. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"The Romance of an Old Fool."—Roswell Field. (William S. Lord, Evanston, Ill.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Mellow, Hazy Days.

BY BISHOP JOHN LANCASTER SPALDING.

Just appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the Anthracite Strike Commission.

O glorious Autumn woods, whose myriad hues
Uplight the face of earth with richer glow
Than may be seen when Spring's sweet flowers blow,
And wear the jeweled crown of pearly dews!

How tender, pure the thoughts which you infuse
Into the soul, bringing the long-ago
With all its memories of joy and wo,
Until the vision the whole heart subdues!

So soon the mellow, hazy days shall die;
The frost shall crisp your many-tinted leaves,
And howling blasts with all their glory fly,
And you shall stand like one whom death bereaves,
With outstretched trembling hands to the dark sky,
Which gives no sign however much he grieves.

The Highlands, Cape Cod.

By ANNIE WELD EDSON MACY.

Crouched, tiger-wise, above the centuries' prey
Of ships and men, of merchantry and pelf,
It lures and broods beneath its sandy shelf
This piteous wreckage, crumbling to decay.
It sweeps the sea with sullen, half-mad eye
Dreaming of thundering waves and shrieking sky
And ships that shattered at its feet shall lie
Rent by the storm, as merciless as itself.

The shore rang loud with flood-tide yesternoon;
And I, who plodded in the heat and glare
Chanced on this piece of silver, lying bare
Upon the wimpling sands beneath the dune.
Square-shapen, battered, still it bore full plain
The three Herculean pillars of old Spain,
And straightway, working magic in my brain,
The passing trade-ships melted into air;

Vanished the noon-tide—in the after-glow
Of purpling sunset, jeweled with a star,
Glided a caravel, with gleaming spar.
The carven prow advancing sure and slow.
The captain's warning tones rang loud and clear;
Paled, as he gazed, the roystering buccaneer;
The swart, rude sailors crossed themselves in fear,
And quaking, murmured, "Dios! Malabar!"

—In September *Atlantic Monthly*.

A Falling Star.

E. SCOTT O'CONNOR.

Though Heaven leaving, not dim it grows,
But light across the darkness throws;
In beauty falling, like a soul
That, soaring high, has missed its goal,
But through its loss in its own night
Of sacrifice has given light.

—In October *Bookman*.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

In order to more extensively advertise their School, the BRITISH-AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE, Rochester, N. Y., will give the readers of LITERARY DIGEST a course in book-keeping free, the only expense to them being the cost of Instruction Papers and postage. Write to them.

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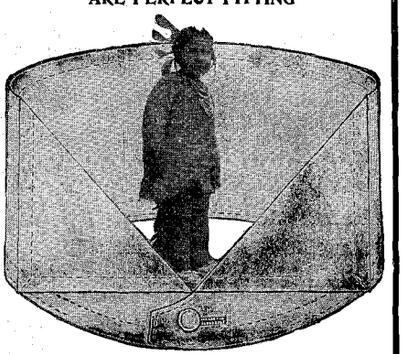

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Humming.—"How is your apiary?"
"Humming!"—*Smart Set.*

A Case of Doubt.—FIRST OFFICE-BOY.—"Does der 'boss' seem to like yer?"
SECOND OFFICE-BOY.—"Well, either that or he don't know how to swear."—*Puck.*

No Cause for Alarm.—THE ARTIST: "I confess I have studied Rembrandt a great deal, but I hope it isn't too evident."
THE SITTER: "Evident! My dear sir! Not in the slightest degree."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Such a Waste.—"MRS. BIZZY: I am so sorry to hear that your wife has been throwing the crockery at you again, Casey. Where did she hit you?"
CASEY: "Faith, ma-am! That's what Oi do be afther complainin' av. 'Twas a whole set av dishes broke to pieces an' she niver hit me wanst."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Joke on the Author.—An author—for obvious reasons he would not care to have his name used—recently had a call from a friend who was about to start on a journey.

"I wish I had something good to read on the train," remarked the friend.

"Have you read my last book?" asked the author.

"No," answered the friend. "What is it—romance or humor?"

"It's supposed to be humor," laughed the author, "and I don't mind giving you a copy on an advertising basis."

"What's that?" asked the friend.

"Why, all you got to do is to laugh and chuckle while you're reading it, and hold it so the other people on the car can see what the book is that you find so diverting. That's the best kind of advertising a book can have."

"I'll try it," said the friend, and he took the book.

Of course, this was all said in fun, and it was so understood, but, as the friend rolled along on the parlor-car, it occurred to him that the humorous possibilities of the situation were not entirely exhausted. So it happened that the author received the following telegram, sent from a way-station:

"Don't want book on terms quoted."—ELLIOTT FLOWER, in October *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Coming Events.

October 27–November 1.—Convention of the National Ex-Slave Mutual Relief, Bounty, and Pension Association at Vicksburg, Miss.

October 30–November 6.—Convention of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at Minneapolis, Minn.

November 1–3.—Union meeting of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, and Trainmen of Railway Organizations at Springfield, Mass.

November 11.—Convention of the Knights of Labor General Assembly at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

November 11–13.—Convention of the American Bankers' Association at New Orleans, La.

November 11–15.—Chrysanthemum Society of America Show at Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

October 14.—A battle is reported in progress between the government troops and the revolutionists near La Victoria, Venezuela.

The Venezuelan Government vacates Caracas and is at present without a definite capital.

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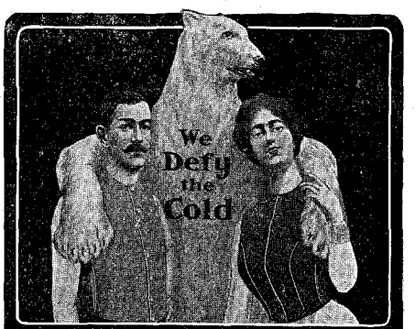

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Your druggist should have them. If not, send us his name with $3.00 and we will supply you, express prepaid. Write for free descriptive booklet.

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October 15.—After a two days' battle near La Victoria, President Castro and his troops are reported surrounded by a superior force of revolutionists; the government forces lose about 500 men killed.

October 16.—The battle near La Victoria is resumed.

October 18.—After seven days of terrible fighting near La Victoria, the Venezuelan revolutionist, General Mendoza, with 9,000 men, retreats; the losses are said to be 3,000 in killed and wounded.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 13.—The situation in Macedonia grows worse.

The American generals in London are the guests of King Edward at a luncheon given in honor of Lord Kitchener.

A new revolution, led by General Deschamps, has broken out in the Dominican Republic.

October 14.—The International Court of Arbitration at The Hague decides the Pious Fund claims case in favor of the United States.

October 15.—The treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States passes its first reading in the Landsthing, at Copenhagen, by a close vote.

Bulgarian advices report the destruction of several Christian villages in Macedonia and the massacre of all the inhabitants by Turkish troops.

October 16.—The British Parliament reassembles. John O'Donnell shakes his fist in Premier Balfour's face during a debate in the House of Commons; Mr. O'Donnell is suspended.

General Firmin and other revolutionary leaders in Haiti embark on the United States cruiser *Cincinnati*, and sail from Cape Haitien for St. Marc.

Chancellor von Bülow warns the German Reichstag against insisting upon too high tariff rates.

October 17.—Archbishop Guidi leaves Rome for Marseilles, where he will take a steamer for Manila.

Commander Mason, of the *Cincinnati*, reports that the Haitien revolution is practically ended.

Earl Roberts, the commander-in-chief of the British army, accepts the invitation of the American generals now in London to visit America.

October 18.—The British punitive expedition under Colonel Swayne, in Somaliland, engages with the Mad Mullah; the British suffer severely.

The Boer generals leave Berlin for England, having secured $75,000 in Germany for the Boer relief fund.

October 19.—Mass-meetings to protest against Turkish misrule in Macedonia are held in Sofia and Philippopolis, Bulgaria.

Domestic.

October 13.—J. P. Morgan confers with President Roosevelt and Secretary Root on the coal strike situation.

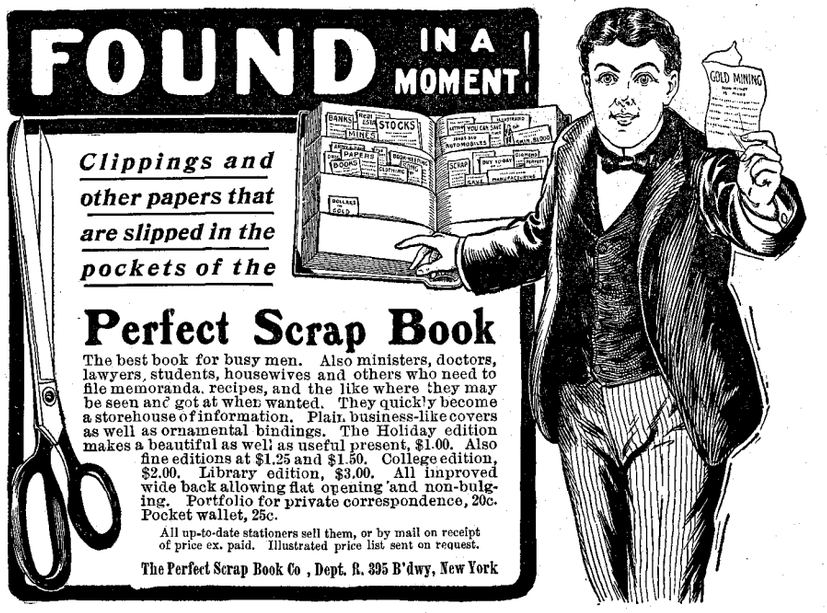
Sir Michael Herbert, the new ambassador from Great Britain, presents his credentials to President Roosevelt.

October 14.—The coal operators offer to submit the questions at issue in the coal regions to a commission to be named by the President, but President Mitchell, of the Mine Workers' Union, declines to indicate what course he would pursue in reference to the proposition.

Attorney-General Knox speaks before the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce on trusts.

Henry L. Wilson, United States minister to Chile, is appointed minister to Greece, to succeed Charles S. Francis, resigned; and John B. Jackson, secretary of embassy at Berlin, is made minister to Chile.

October 16.—The coal strike is settled. President Roosevelt names a commission of six arbi-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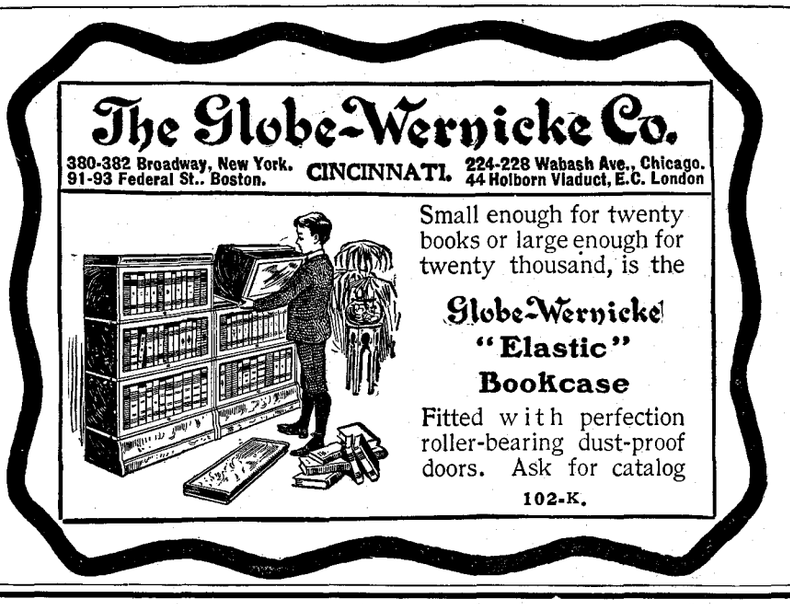
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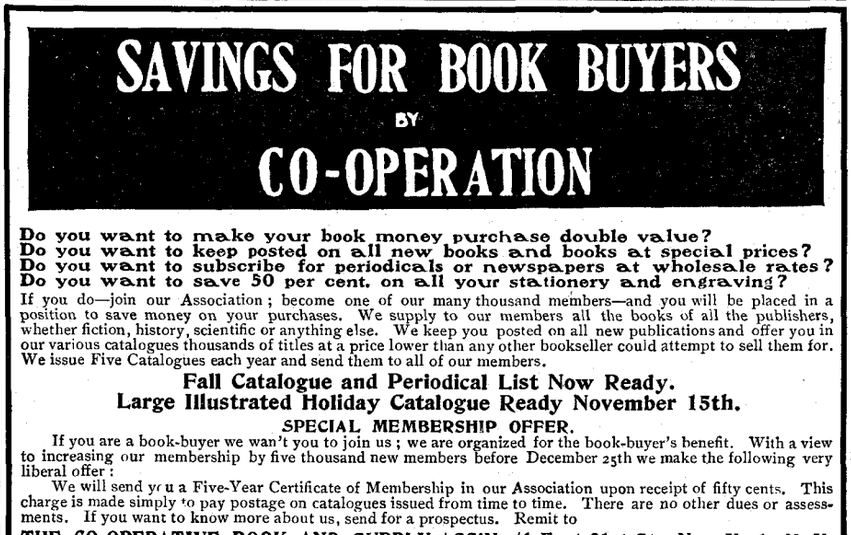
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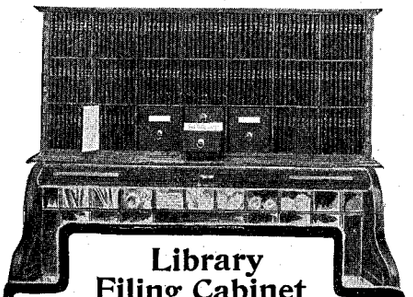

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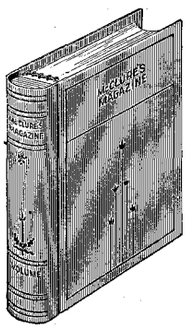

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trators to pass upon the points in dispute between the coal operators and the miners.

The executive boards of the United Mine Workers in the three anthracite coal districts at Wilkesbarre call a convention of the miners to meet in that city on Monday next, and unanimously recommend that the President's commission be accepted and the strike declared off.

October 17.—President Roosevelt receives a letter from President Mitchell of the mine workers, accepting the arbitration proposal, defending the miners' union, and attacking the operators.

October 18.—President Roosevelt issues an order warning all federal officeholders that the law regarding political contributions must be strictly obeyed.

The annual report of Frank P. Sargent, commissioner-general of immigration, is made public.

October 19.—The report of the commissioner of education is made public at Washington.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

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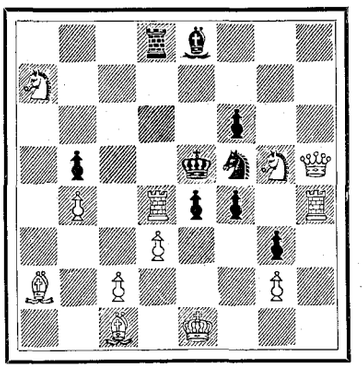
Problem 747.

LXV. MOTTO: "Nina."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

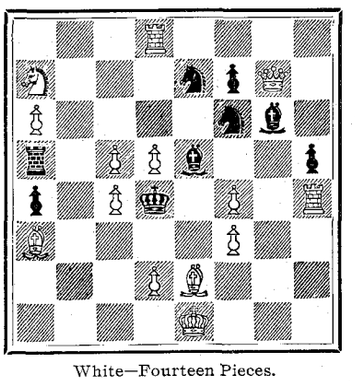
3rb3; S7; 5p2; 1p2ksSQ; 1P1Rpp1R; 3P2p1; B1P3P1; 2B1K3.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 748.

LXVI. MOTTO: "Congemino."

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Fourteen Pieces.

3R4; S3spQ1; P4sb1; r1PPb2p; p1Pk1P1R; B4P2; 3PB3; 4K3.

White mates in two moves.

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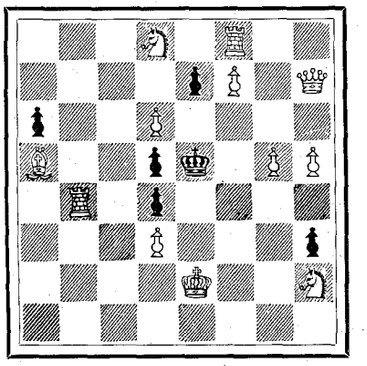
Problem 749.

LXVII. MOTTO: "A dash for the pole."

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

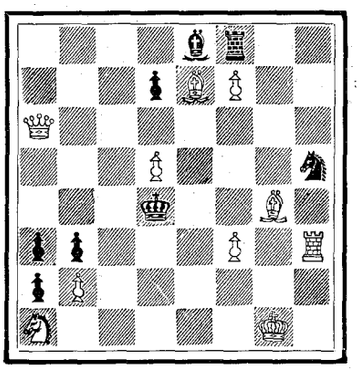
3 S 1 R 2; 4 p P 1 Q; p 2 P 4; B 2 p k 1 P P; 1 R 1 p 4; 3 P 3 p; 4 K 2 S; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 750.

LXVIII. MOTTO: "New Era."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

4 b r 2, 3 p B P 2; Q 7; 3 P 3 s; 3 k 2 B 1; p p 3 P 1 R; p P 6; S 5 K 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 735. LIII.: K—B 8.

No. 736. LIV.: No solution.

Author's Key: Q—B 6. Cooked by Q—Kt 5.

No. 737. LV. Author's Key: Q—Q sq.

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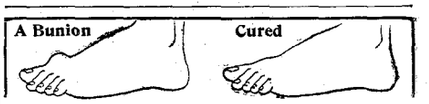

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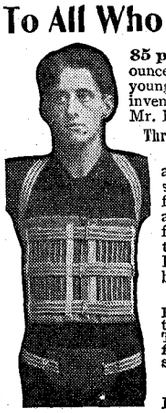

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No. 738. LVI.

1. Q—R 2 Q x Q	2. B—Kt 4 B x B	3. Kt—K 7, mate	
	2. ..... Kt—Kt 3	3. Kt—Q 4, mate	
1. ..... K x B	2. Q x P ch B x Q	3. P—Q 4, mate	
1. ..... Q—R 4	2. Q x Q Any	3. Q or Kt mates	

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735, 736: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. L. Grogan, Sweetwater, Tex.; W. A. Walker, Bloomington, Ill.; T. O. B., Franklin, Va.; H. A. Seller, Denver.

735, 736, 738: The Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

736: Dr. T. B. Turnbaugh, Bloomfield, Mo.

737, 738: J. P. Burdeck, Brooklyn.

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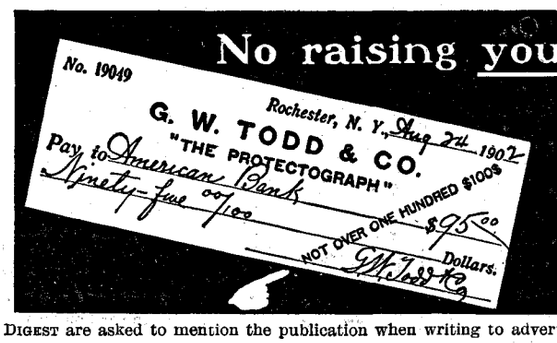

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